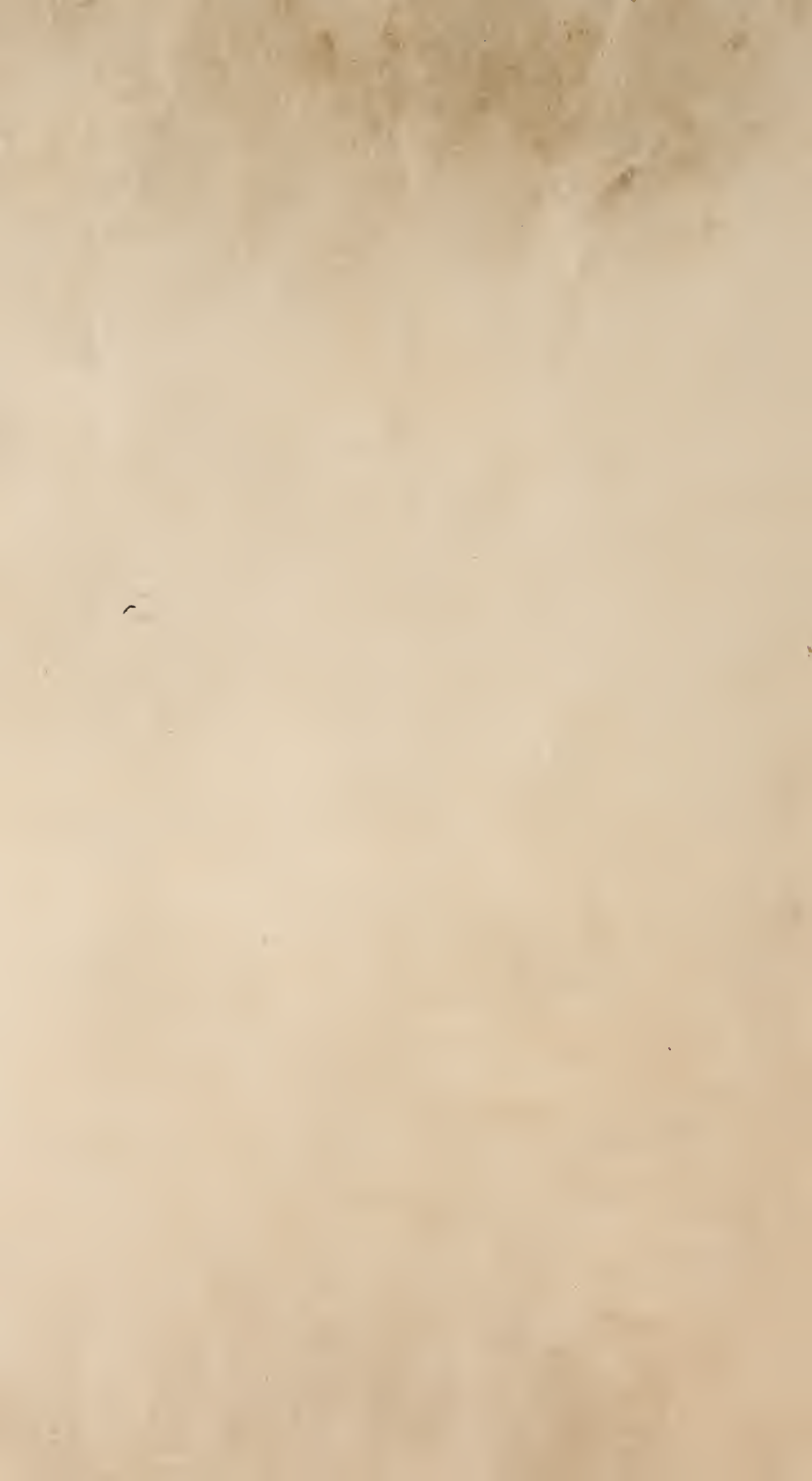




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THE
UNITED BRETHREN'S
MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

Religious Miscellany;

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S
MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COM-
MUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 7.]

THIRD QUARTER, 1841.

[VOL. VII.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

I. LABRADOR.

ANOTHER year has been added to the threescore years and ten, during which a Mission of the Brethren's Church had already existed on the coast of Labrador—a year which has been marked by many mercies and but few trials. From the contents of the letters received by the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, and of which extracts are subjoined, it is evident that the blessing of the Lord has rested upon the labors of our Missionaries, and that their testimony of the love of Jesus, and the words of instruction, of encouragement, and of warning, which they have addressed to their Esquimaux flocks, have produced the desired impression on the hearts of many. At Hopedale, the return to the fold of nearly all the strayed sheep, was a source of great joy to the faithful members of that congregation and to its ministering servants; while, at the two older stations of Nain and Okkak, the enlightening and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit were sufficiently apparent in the conversion of sinners, and the establishment of such as had been called to be saints. Our Brethren at Hebron were thankful to perceive an increasing readiness in the heathen visitors to listen to the Gospel message, and the issue of an attempt which they made to carry the glad tidings to a company of Northlanders residing at Sæglek, was truly encouraging. From dangerous epidemics, the Esquimaux continued to be mercifully preserved; and their endeavors to provide food and raiment for themselves and their families were blessed with a large measure of success. The cargo sent home is in consequence larger than for many years past.

The revised edition of the New Testament, in the Esquimaux language, which the British and Foreign Bible Society had generously printed for the use of the Mission, was received with the utmost gratitude in all our congregations. Of the 500 copies sent out, some were immediately given to the heads of families, who were on the point of repairing to their summer provision-places, and

a further distribution was intended to be made on their return, in which the children and young people who attend the schools and are able to read with fluency, would have their share.

A version of the four remaining Books of Moses (from Exodus to Deuteronomy inclusive) has been completed by Brother Morhardt, and forwarded to the Society, after careful revision, in the hopes that the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society may be kindly disposed to undertake the printing of it in the course of the ensuing winter. An improved edition of the Esquimaux Hymn-Book, containing upwards of 700 hymns,* has likewise been prepared and sent out for publication. The Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel will gladly do all in their power to meet the wishes of their Brethren on this head, though the expense will, probably, be considerable.

During the year past, the blessing of health has been enjoyed by the majority of the individuals, composing the Mission-families in Labrador. One Sister, the wife of Brother J. C. Beck, of Hopedale, was called into eternal rest, on the 7th of June, after giving birth to a still-born child, to the great grief of her dear husband and his fellow-servants. She was in her 43d year, and had served the Mission faithfully for a period of nine years. Brother C. B. Henn, of Okkak, after laboring with acceptance and blessing in various congregations, since the year 1819, has been compelled, by increasing bodily infirmity, to retire from his post, and to seek a resting place in one of our foreign congregations. We commend him and his dear wife, together with their fellow-travellers, Brother Ferd. Kruth, who is come out on a visit to Germany, after a service of ten years at Hebron, and the four children of the Brethren Lundberg, Glitsch, and Hertzberg, whom they have in charge, to the blessing and protection of the Lord, on their further voyage and journeys. Brother and Sister Freytag, who went out in the Spring of this present year, met with a hearty welcome from their fellow-servants and the Esquimaux congregation at Hebron.

The voyage of the Harmony, both out and home, was, on the whole, a prosperous one. On her passage to the coast of Labrador, baffling or contrary winds impeded her progress greatly, so that, notwithstanding the almost entire absence of drift-ice in the seas, in which this obstacle is ordinarily encountered, she did not reach Hopedale till the 6th of August. On her departure from that settlement, the ship struck twice upon a sunken rock, while she was passing through a channel, with which the captain and mate thought themselves perfectly familiar. As she was going at the rate of six miles an hour, and the shocks were by no means slight, it was a matter of thankful surprise to all on board, that no leak appeared to have been sprung, nor any material injury done to the hull of the vessel. After short and favorable passages between the remaining stations, the Harmony sailed from Hebron on the 14th of September,

* The first was published in 1809, and contained only 351 hymns; a second, and greatly enlarged one, containing about twice that number, in 1824.

and on the 24th of October came safely to anchor at Horsely-down, her voyage home having lasted five weeks and five days.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE BRETHERN'S SOCIETY FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL, FROM THE MISSIONARIES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR, IN THE YEAR 1840.

“Hopedale, August, 1840.

“DEAR BRETHERN,—The 6th of August was to us and our Esquimaux truly a day which the Lord had made—a season of joy and gladness for which we had long and anxiously waited. The Harmony was so much behind her ordinary time, that we had begun to entertain some doubts whether it was intended that she should, as for many years past, pay her first visit to this settlement; or whether she was not this time to take some other course. Our doubts were, however, soon dispelled, and our weak faith reprov'd, by the cheering sight of the vessel entering our harbor in safety on the above-mentioned day, and by our being permitted to salute once more our worthy friends the captain and mate, and to welcome our dear Brother and Sister Freytag as our fellow-laborers in this Mission. In the evening, we assembled with our whole Esquimaux flock in the House of the Lord, and brought our united tribute of praise and thanksgiving to our merciful God and Saviour—to Him, who alone doeth wondrous things. To His holy name be glory for ever and ever.

“If we cast a look at the period of twelve months which has elapsed, since the ship last visited our coasts, we are filled with grateful astonishment at the numberless proofs of the love, mercy, and faithfulness of our gracious Lord and Master which we have experienced. Not only has He enabled us to perform our severally allotted duties, in the spirit of brotherly love, and unity, but He has likewise bountifully provided for all our temporal necessities, and given His blessing to our joint labors. We have, indeed, to mourn over one painful and very unexpected breach, which He has seen fit to make in our Mission-family, by the departure of our dear Sister Beck, on the 7th of June last, after she had, two days before, given birth to a still-born infant. To our bereaved Brother, who has deeply felt this sudden and afflictive stroke, we have yielded our tender sympathy, commending him at the same time to the merciful support of our compassionate High Priest, and the comforts of His Holy Spirit. With the above mournful exception, our household has been favored to enjoy a remarkably good state of health, nor was this seriously affected by the failure of our accustomed supply of fresh meat during a considerable portion of the winter, and the consumption of a greater quantity of salt provision than we have been in the habit of using, or than is accounted wholesome in this climate. When our stock of the latter began to run short, we applied to our Brethren at Nain, who readily furnished us with a cask or two out of their own store. Our gardens were last year uncommonly productive, and there is again, a good prospect of an average crop.

“Our Esquimaux were favored with much success in their endeavors to provide food for themselves and their families. As far as we are aware, none of them suffered hunger. During the summer and autumn of last year, they succeeded in taking above 700 seals, mostly in kayaks, and this supply proved more than sufficient for their actual necessities during the progress of the ensuing winter.

“The spiritual state of our congregation has been such, as to excite within our breasts joy and thankfulness to our Saviour. We are not, indeed, able to tell you of any general awakening among the people committed to our charge; but we may declare with truth, that the operations of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of many have been pleasingly discernible. On the Sunday after Easter (Quasimodogeniti) we had the favor to see a company of sixteen persons of both sexes assembled in the presence of the Lord, to pay their vows unto Him, and to thank Him in fellowship for the privileges of which they had become partakers during the year which had elapsed. The celebration of the Lord’s Supper has been greatly blessed to our communicants, few of whom have ever been absent from it without absolute necessity. The festival of the Ascension of our Lord, and the Holy Communion immediately following, were seasons of peculiar refreshment; for, on these occasions, we had nearly the whole of our Esquimaux flock collected around us, and participating in the blessing which our Lord graciously vouchsafed to His waiting people. Many of the communicants had come to us from their provision-places, some of which are at a great distance from the settlement. Their expressions of gratitude to the Lord for the temporal benefits bestowed upon them, and of earnest desire after the enjoyment of His spiritual mercies, were very affecting and encouraging to us. We may truly say, *‘The people returned to their tents, joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness the Lord had showed unto them.’* The festive seasons of Christmas and Easter were likewise much blessed to all who were able to attend, and the word of Jesus’ patience, and the history of his bitter sufferings and death, which occupied our minds and hearts during the Passion-week, made an evident impression upon our hearers. A remarkable experience of the love of Jesus to sinners was made by a woman who, several years ago, forsook the little flock at this place, and did not return to us till within the last two years. In the course of last Spring, she was attacked by a disorder of a very unusual kind, the chief symptom of which was the swelling of her whole body to a most unnatural size. Her condition was such, that it was impossible to behold her without the deepest commiseration. In the course of the last winter, this swelling subsided without the use of any external means; and she was so much struck with this exhibition of the sparing mercy of the Lord, that she became as earnest as she had been before careless in the pursuit of the one thing needful. It was evident, that she had sought and found rest for her soul in the blood of Jesus. She afterwards related to us, that when her distress and suffering were at their height, she had faith given her to believe, that if she could but touch, as it were, so much as

the hem of Christ's garment, she would be made whole. And, according to her faith, it had been done unto her.

"It was not till the latter part of December, that the waters in our bay and the neighboring inlets were completely frozen; the winter was, nevertheless, a rather cold one, and attended with an abundance of snow. Since the beginning of the present month, the weather has been remarkably fine and summer-like, and we rejoiced to see, that our Esquimaux are more and more disposed to lay out gardens, and attend to their cultivation. Last winter, they were busily employed with the building of three large boats, which are likely to be very useful to them.

"Some months ago, we had a visit from a gentleman belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, who expressed a wish, that a Mission might be established at Eivektok, about 250 miles south of this place, for the benefit, he observed, of the Europeans residing there, as well as of the Esquimaux. We have also had several visits from the Esquimaux of that district, to whom we did not fail to speak with affectionate earnestness concerning the salvation of their souls. Their desire to possess copies of portions of the Word of God, we had much pleasure in being able to gratify. We had also opportunities of distributing copies of the English New Testament and Prayer-Book among the European settlers in our vicinity. On the 8th of July, we had the joy to receive back again two families, consisting of eight persons, who had wandered from the fold, and who expressed their determination to remain henceforth faithful to the Lord, and to enjoy the privileges of His house. Nearly all the Esquimaux who have at any time been in connection with us are now collected around us. The number of souls under our care, at the present time, is 205, of whom 63 are communicants. We commend them with ourselves to your affectionate remembrance and prayers, and remain your faithful Brethren of the Mission-Conference at Hopedale,

"J. P. STOCK, Z. GLITSCH,
J. CHR. BECK, C. BARSOE."

FROM NAIN.

"August, 1840.

"DEAR BRETHREN,—The arrival of the Harmony being this year unusually delayed, our prayers ascended with more than usual fervency to the throne of grace for the preservation of the vessel in whose annual visit we are all so deeply interested; and often did we implore our Almighty Lord, to fulfil in our behalf the gracious promise which He gave to His people in the wilderness, '*Behold, I send an angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared.*' Exodus xxiii. 20. At length, on the evening of Sunday, the 9th of August, the joyful cry was sounded forth by young and old, '*Umiaksuit,*' (the ship!) This cry was speedily followed by the reports of muskets from the two post kayaks that were bringing the news, and from the people on shore who were on the look-out. On this occasion, we felt quite over-

come with thankfulness unto the Lord, and were ready to exclaim, in the words of the Psalmist, '*Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing; thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness.*' Ps. xxx. 11.

"It was not long, before we had the pleasure to receive the various letters addressed to us by our Brethren and friends in Europe, and, among the rest, your valued communication of the 29th of May, for which we beg to express to you our cordial thanks. The perusal of its contents proved a great encouragement to us, inasmuch as they reminded us of the continued goodness of the Lord to this Mission and its ministering servants, and of the kind and generous interest which is felt by the members of your Society, and by many dear Christian friends, in the prosperity of the work committed to us. We covenanted anew with each other, to be faithful to the call which our Master has given us, to serve Him on this desert coast; to feed the flock which He has here collected, and which He has purchased with His precious blood; to seek the sheep wandering from the fold; and to entreat our fellow-sinners who have never yet known the grace of Christ, to be reconciled to God.

"To the praise of our merciful Redeemer we are able to declare, that the word of His cross and passion has not been preached in vain during the course of the past year. Some hearts, once stubbornly closed, appear to have been opened by it, through the powerful operation of the Spirit of God; and we have, in consequence, had questions like these not unfrequently addressed to us by awakened and contrite sinners: '*What shall I do to be saved!*' '*Will Jesus still have mercy upon me!*' '*Will He be gracious even to me, who have so often grieved Him by my transgressions?*' To some of these penitents, the Gospel of salvation in the blood of Jesus has, indeed, approved itself a message of peace; and they have experienced, that He is both able and willing to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him.

"The past winter was a season of much blessing to ourselves and our Esquimaux flock. We are enabled to meet together, and to build each other up on our most holy faith, without any interruption of our ordinary services, or omission of the solemnities, which, in the Brethren's Unity, accompany the celebration of the great festivals of the Christian Church. Help us to pray, dear Brethren, that the fruit produced may be, in some measure, proportioned to the abundance of the privileges enjoyed by our dear people, and that the name of our Lord Jesus Christ may be glorified in and by them.

"The schools were numerously attended by the children, and we hope and believe, were rendered a means of spiritual blessing. Considering their natural slowness of apprehension, we have reason to be astonished at the progress made by many among them. It has not unfrequently happened, that the youngest have shown the greatest diligence and readiness in learning, and that their example has tended to quicken the dullness, or rebuke the sloth of the elder pupils. We were thankful to read the expression of your willingness to provide a set of Scripture prints for the use of any of our

stations that may be in want of one. We take this opportunity of commending to your kind notice, in this view, the children who attend our school. We are fully convinced, that their acquaintance with the important subjects of which the Word of God treats, will be greatly promoted by the use of illustrations of this kind. Perhaps some kind friend of little children will be induced, on hearing of our request, to follow the example of the benefactress, to whom our fellow-servants at Hebron were lately indebted for a similar acceptable gift.

“For the copies which we have received of the revised edition of the whole New Testament, our grateful acknowledgments are due to the British and Foreign Bible Society. They will be a real treasure to our Esquimaux, especially at those seasons when they are absent from us, and we earnestly pray, that they may be enabled to turn it to good and profitable account.

“The past winter was far from being severe, though marked by heavy falls of snow. The members of our congregation were blessed with a generally good state of health, though some of them suffered last autumn from attacks of dysentery. Nevertheless, there is always sufficient employment for the doctor, even under the most favorable circumstances. Our Esquimaux had but indifferent success in the seal-hunt last autumn, but obtained a sufficient supply of provision in the spring of the present year. The health of our Mission-family was variable. Brother Fritsche had much to suffer from an obstinate affection of the bowels, and Brother Seldenschlo was disabled for several weeks by violent attacks of rheumatism. Under such visitations, we are made painfully sensible of the insufficiency of all human help, and are constrained to cast ourselves more simply and entirely upon the mercy and power of our gracious and Almighty Saviour. Often does the Spirit of God bring to our remembrance the comfortable promises contained in His Word; and our hearts have been cheered, and our faith confirmed by calling to mind the declaration of Jehovah to His people Israel—*‘I am the Lord that healeth thee,’* Exodus xv. 20; and we have been enabled thankfully to exclaim with David, *‘O Lord my God, I cried unto thee, and thou healedst me.’* Ps. xxx. 2.

“We take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to our dear Brother Kmoch, for his zealous and successful efforts, to obtain for us a supply of boards for the construction of additional benches for our church. May the Lord richly bless him for this proof of brotherly interest in a Mission, which for thirty-four years enjoyed his faithful services, and bestow a like blessing upon all the contributors to the fund raised for this purpose!

“In the course of the winter, we received a friendly visit from one of the Southland traders, whom we have so frequently had occasion to mention. We had much serious conversation with him, and at a parting gladly acceded to his request for an English Bible and Prayer-Book, and a supply of religious tracts.

“During the past year, 13 children were born and baptized at this place, 2 persons were received into the congregation, 4 became

communicants, 8 couples were married, 3 persons departed this life, and 4 removed to Okkak. The number of souls at present under our care is 298, of whom 111 are communicants.

“Within the last few days, a family consisting of eight persons has come to reside with us. They seem weary of the world. May they soon take their refuge to that Saviour, whose arms of love are ever stretched out to receive the weary and heavy laden.

“On the 21st instant, we had the joy to see the Harmony anchor in our bay, and to welcome our dear Brethren and friends on board.

“Receive the assurance of our affectionate remembrance and fervent intercession on your behalf, and believe us to remain your affectionate Brethren,

“J. LUNDBERG, F. C. FRITSCHÉ,
C. G. ALBRECHT, C. G. SELDEN SCHLO.”

FROM OKKAK.

“September 5th, 1840.

“DEAR BRETHREN,—The joyful tidings of the safe arrival of the Harmony at Hopedale reached us on the evening of the 14th of August, just as our people were returning to their homes, after attending the usual daily service. We immediately called them together again, by the sound of the church-bell, and, in the course of a few minutes, had the pleasure to see them assembled with us, for the second time, in the House of God, and to listen to the cheerful strains of thanksgiving and praise, in which they poured forth their feelings of devout gratitude to the Lord, for the mercy once more vouchsafed to themselves and their teachers. We need not assure you, that the emotions of our hearts were, at least, as lively, and our gratitude quite as fervent as theirs, though neither could obtain as ready utterance. As the majority of our Esquimaux flock were on the point of setting out for their several provision-places, and we were reluctant to detain them, the present opportunity was taken by our dear Brother Henn of delivering a farewell address previous to his departure for Europe, and retirement from the service of the Mission. It was listened to with great attention, and with evident marks of sorrow by all present. Gladly would our Esquimaux, as well as ourselves, have retained for some time longer the faithful services of this dear Brother and his wife; but it has been evident, particularly during the last two winters, that his constitution is no longer able to bear the exceeding rigor of this climate, his activity being at the same time seriously affected by an increasing weakness in his feet. We recommend him and his dear wife to the gracious protection of our Heavenly Father, during the voyage which they have in prospect, and beseech Him to be with them and bless them during the remainder of their pilgrimage.

“For your kind and brotherly letter we thank you very sincerely; every portion of its contents proved interesting to us, and many of your statements and remarks tended greatly to our encouragement. Of the severe illness which befel our dear Captain Taylor, shortly

after his return to London in the autumn of last year, we were much concerned to be informed, and our joy was great, when we saw him arrive with us, apparently enjoying a better state of health than at the time of his last visit. May the Lord strengthen him for the further discharge of the important duty in which he is engaged. That, notwithstanding a variety of unfavorable circumstances, your Society has been enabled to provide for the temporal necessities of this Mission, during the progress of another year, is a subject of gratitude to our gracious Lord, on whom we desire to cast our care, in childlike faith, with reference also to the time to come.

“We thank you for including us in the congratulations and good wishes, addressed to our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg, on the auspicious occasion of their marriage, and heartily do we join you in imploring from the King of kings the choicest blessings in their behalf.

“We felt much interest in being reminded, that, before the close of the present year, a period of half a century will have elapsed, since the first Number of the Periodical Accounts was issued. The Lord grant, that this publication may continue to be a means of making known to many of his servants and children beyond the pale of our own church, the great things which he is pleased to effect through the instrumentality of the feeblest of his Brethren.

“To the British and Foreign Bible Society, for their inestimable gift of a complete edition of the New Testament, and to the various other societies who, in so many ways, have shown their generous interest in the prosperity of the work committed to us, among which we would particularly name the London Association, we desire to express our grateful acknowledgments. May the Lord reward them, for all they have done unto us, for His sake!

“Although the course of the past year has not been unmarked by difficult and distressing occurrences, it has, on the whole, been a period of grace and blessing to us and our flock. Of disease and death we have known but little, only three individuals have departed this life within the twelve months, one of whom was a child but two days old. Two of our Esquimaux were, however, brought into circumstance of great peril last Spring. One of them had harpooned a walrus, when the enraged animal, which had been but slightly wounded, turned upon his assailant, and with his enormous tusks so tore and shattered his kayak, that the man had the utmost difficulty in escaping to the shore with his life. The other Esquimaux threw his harpoon at a seal, but the cord by which the head of the weapon is attached to the bladder (or buoy) getting entangled, the kayak, with all its implements, was upset by the wounded animal. Yet, though under water, the poor man had sufficient presence of mind to keep hold of his gun, and, at the same time, to cling to the kayak, till rescued by one of his countrymen, who providentially was at no great distance.

“Of food our Esquimaux experienced no want. The supply of cod-fish was, indeed, far from abundant; but they were more than

usually successful in the capture of seals, both in the autumn of the last, and the spring of the present year. A circumstance, which occurred while our people were absent at one of the places where seals are taken in nets, caused us not a little pain and uneasiness. Yielding to the desire of securing for themselves a larger portion of the spoil than they were justly entitled to, a number of them agreed with each other, to make a false return to the storekeeper, of the amount of seals captured, and thus to defraud the Mission of its due share.* It was not till some time after their return to the settlement, that the deceit which they had practised was discovered. Two single men, belonging to the family of our chapel-servant Benjamin, feeling uneasy in their consciences, confessed to him the fraud, of which they and their comrades had been guilty, and this worthy man lost no time in giving us information of it. Hereupon the offenders were called together, and the sinful nature of their conduct plainly, yet affectionately set before them; such of their number as were communicants being informed, that they could not for the present be admitted to the Lord's table. Most of them received our reproofs and admonitions with humility, and with expressions of sorrow and shame for their misconduct, and showed a laudable readiness, to make the restitution which we thought it right to require at their hands. The seals which they had kept back for their own use, were brought to us, the flesh distributed among the poorer members of the congregation, and the skins and blubber delivered into the store. On several of the offenders, the discipline exercised appeared to have a very salutary effect; for they afterwards called upon us, to renew the expression of their penitence for what had occurred, and to promise that nothing of the kind should ever happen again. The conduct of our two chapel-servants, Benjamin and Boaz, on this trying occasion, was, meanwhile, peculiarly gratifying and encouraging to us. It displayed a spirit of faithfulness and integrity honorable to their profession and the office which they hold, and calculated to produce the best effect upon their less enlightened and established countrymen.

"Though the occurrence, to which we have just alluded, tended for a season to disturb the otherwise peaceful course of our congregation, we were thankful to perceive, that not a few were led by it to closer self-examination, and that, in some, an earnest desire after the enjoyment of spiritual blessings was produced. Before the close of the year, 2 adults were baptized, 9 persons baptized in infancy received into the congregation, and 11 admitted to the Lord's Supper. The congregation at Okkak consists, at the present

* It is necessary here to remark, by way of explanation, that the Esquimaux, while thus engaged, are to be considered as in the employment of the storekeeper at each settlement, receiving from him a sufficient remuneration for their services, and having a general permission, to take as many seals from the number of those caught, as may be requisite for the maintenance of themselves and families, during their absence from home. The reason of this arrangement is to be sought for in the fact, that the apparatus required for this mode of taking seals, and which includes a very large quantity of the strongest net, is far too expensive to become the property of any individual Esquimaux.—*Ed. Periodical Accounts.*

time, of 152 communicants, 60 baptized adults, 134 baptized children, making, with 1 excluded person, and 5 as yet unbaptized, a total of 352 souls under our care.

“Our gardens produced abundantly last year, and though the prospect for the present is not equally good, we may hope for an average return, if the present favorable weather continue. Before Christmas last, our supply of fresh meat ceased altogether, but, as spring advanced, we obtained a quantity of ripper, (partridges,) which were very acceptable.

“The winter proved rather severe, the thermometer (Fahrenheit’s) falling once as low as 32 degrees under zero. In general the weather was extremely cold from the middle of January to the 22d of April, and storms were frequent. In our court-yard, the snow lay piled to the height of twenty feet, and though not a little labor was spent from time to time in clearing it away, the last trace of the mass did not disappear till the 24th of June. In the middle of December our bay froze, and not till the 20th of June, did we again see it open. Since the 23d of July, there has been a plentiful supply of cod, but the uncommonly wet weather which prevailed during the month of August, has been very unfavorable to the drying of the fish caught, besides injuring our garden produce.

“On the 31st of August, we had the pleasure to see the Harmony cast anchor in our bay, and to welcome Captain Taylor, Brother and Sister Freytag, and the dear children who were passengers on board. Our fervent prayers and good wishes accompany them on their further voyage.

“In conclusion, we commend ourselves to your continued affectionate remembrance and intercession at the throne of grace. Brethren, pray for us, that the Lord would still count us worthy to serve Him on this barren coast, and among this rude and simple people; and that He would bestow upon us the needful grace, wisdom, steadfastness, and fidelity, for the performance of the work whereunto He has appointed us. In Him alone is our trust.

“We remain, dear Brethren,

“Your faithful Brethren, the Mission Conference at Okkak,

G. F. KNAUSS, C. B. HENN,
G. HERTZBERG, F. ERDMAN.”

FROM HEBRON.

“August 26th, 1840.

“DEAR BRETHREN,—Once more have we been permitted to experience the joy, which the news of the safe arrival of the Harmony on the coast of Labrador never fails to inspire; a joy which gives to the scenes around us, and with which we are so familiar, the charms, as it were, of a new creation, and imparts to this season of the year a character of Christmas festivity.

“During the period which we are invited to review, we have received many mercies, both spiritual and temporal, from the hand of our gracious God. The blessing of health has been vouchsafed to

several members of our Mission-family, and we have been enabled to proceed in our allotted work with diligence and cheerfulness. For our temporal comfort, as well as for our bodily wants, abundant provision was made through the blessing of the Lord on the faithful efforts of your Society, and on the exertions of ourselves and our Esquimaux. Of garden produce, we had a larger supply than usual, and we obtained from our Esquimaux a sufficient quantity of reindeer's flesh, for the supply of our table with fresh meat, at a time when it is in general rather scarce.

“With reference to the spiritual course of our congregation, we may observe, that we have had much to cause us both joy and sorrow. Distressing occurrences have not been wanting, and the sins of some having been manifest, it was found needful to exclude them from the Holy Communion, and even from the congregation. At such seasons, it was a comfort to us to perceive, that the individuals towards whom church-discipline had to be exercised, far from showing a perverse and refractory spirit, were forward to confess and bewail their sin, and to acknowledge the justice of the sentence which was pronounced upon them. This contrition and willing acquiescence in the rules of the church, we could not but consider as an evidence of a salutary operation of the Holy Spirit upon their hearts, nor were other instances wanting, of a similar gracious influence upon the consciences and the lives of the members of our little flock. It was particularly observable among the unmarried of both sexes, and great was our joy and thankfulness to perceive, how the grace of God, revealed by the Spirit to the hearts even of the vilest and most debased among the slaves of sin and Satan, exerts a transforming power, rendering them the willing servants of God, and the humble followers of the meek and holy Jesus. Even some, who, in their state of ignorance and depravity, had freely indulged in those works of darkness, of which, as the apostle says, it is a shame even to speak, were awakened to a sense of their grievous transgression, and led to mourn over it, and earnestly to pray for deliverance from the heavy yoke of sin. The confessions which were thus made to us, and the earnest desires after the one thing needful with which they were accompanied, made us more than ever intent upon setting forth to these our fellow-sinners, the free grace of God in Christ Jesus, and exhorting them to run into the outstretched arms of that Saviour, who is ever waiting to receive returning penitents, whose mercy has no bounds, whose blood cleanseth from all sin, and in whose hand are the keys of hell and death. Nor have we been without cheering proofs, that our testimony of the meritorious death and atoning blood of Jesus, though delivered in weakness, has been accompanied with power and with demonstration of the Spirit to the hearts of our hearers. Meanwhile it is our continual and fervent prayer, that the happy hour may soon arrive, in which the mighty efficacy of the transforming and converting grace of God may be fully apparent among our dear Esquimaux, and that they may be altogether freed from the pressure of those bands of sin, and chains of natural depravity, of which, by their own confession, the majority are painfully sensible.

“On the whole, we can give our people the testimony, that they have shown their desire after spiritual blessings, by a faithful attendance on the means of grace.

“Having received authority from the Elders of our Church, to appoint such of our Esquimaux Brethren as we might judge to be properly qualified, to the office of national assistant among their countrymen, we had great pleasure in conferring this important charge upon our Brother Rénatus, who, for many years past, has performed the services of a chapel-servant with equal faithfulness and acceptance. After he had been introduced to the congregation in this character, and been commended by them to the grace and blessing of the Lord, and the guidance of His Spirit, with a view to the discharge of the duties he was about to undertake, he held his first address to the children on the 1st of April, directing them, with much simplicity and affection, to that Saviour who loves them so tenderly. We have reason to hope, that his service in the Lord’s House may be attended with abiding benefit; and most thankfully shall we afford him every opportunity of speaking a word in season to his countrymen, not only to the members of our congregation who are necessarily absent from us for a considerable portion of the year, but also to the heathen who have never yet heard of a Saviour, and to whom we may have access. Help us to pray, dear Brethren, that this our first native assistant may be preserved in humility of spirit, and lowliness of mind, and that he may escape the snares of the great enemy.

“From the Northland heathen, we had not many visits in the course of last year; but those who did come to us, appeared to have their ears and hearts, in some measure, opened for the reception of the saving truths of the Gospel. It was a source of great joy to us, that two families, consisting of ten persons, removed hither last winter from Sæglek, with the expression of a sincere desire to be converted to Jesus.

“With our schools, we continue to have much pleasure. The infant-school has been regularly kept with children of between four and six years of age; and the progress which they have made, has afforded satisfactory testimony to the value of such an institution. Last winter, a little boy four years old learned to spell in four weeks; a girl of the age of five, who had attended school the preceding winter, acquired the art of reading fluently. These instances have, however, a reference only to children who have a natural inclination and talent for learning; the majority are dull and listless, and even the slow progress which they make is the result of a continual and persevering effort on the part of their teacher. At the last examination of our schools, a good deal of interest was excited by the distribution, among the most diligent and well-behaved, of a variety of little rewards, for which we were indebted to the kindness of friends in Europe.

“To the British and Foreign Bible Society we are under the deepest obligations, for the inestimable gift which we have received at their hands, of a revised edition of the whole of the New Testa-

ment Scriptures. We venture to assure the Committee of this excellent institution, that our Esquimaux are prepared to receive with the utmost joy and thankfulness the treasure which we hope shortly to be able to place in their hands, and that they will not fail to make diligent use of it for private and domestic instruction and edification, especially when they are absent at their provision-places, and deprived of the ordinary means of grace. The past generosity of the Society leaves us no room to doubt, that our application for assistance in the printing of the four last books of Moses will be kindly and readily acceded to by the committee.

“We refer you to our diary for the particulars of a short visit which two of our number paid to the heathen Esquimaux living at Sæglek, about 20 miles to the north of this settlement. We were glad to meet with willing and attentive hearers among these poor people, and to have reason to hope, that some of their number would, ere long, remove to Hebron.

“In temporals our Esquimaux experienced the blessing of the Lord. None of them suffered from want of food, and many obtained a larger supply of seals and reindeer than was required for the use of their families. The winter was by no means one of the most severe, though the frequent and violent storms which marked its progress proved injurious both to our gardens and to our Mission-premises.

“In the course of the year, 5 children were born and baptized at Hebron; 6 adults were baptized; 3 persons received into the congregation; and 5 admitted to the Holy Communion; 3 couples were married; 2 individuals departed this life; 10 persons from the north came to reside with us. At the present time, the congregation consists of 179 persons, in various degrees of church-fellowship.”

“September 10th.

“On the 9th instant we had the joy to see the Harmony anchor in our bay, and to welcome our dear Brother and Sister Freitag, who are appointed to be our fellow-laborers at this station. Our dear Brother Kruth, who, after a faithful service of ten years at this place, has received permission to visit Europe, we commend to the gracious protection of the Lord during the period of his absence from us. Our best wishes and prayers will continue to follow him and his fellow-passengers, especially on their voyage across the ocean.

“That our gracious Saviour may vouchsafe to your Society, and to all the dear Christian friends, who take an interest in the work committed to us on the coast of Labrador, His richest blessings,—giving you to feel, that He accepts your services, and prospers your endeavors for the furtherance of His Gospel,—remains the prayer of your faithful Brethren of the Mission-Conference at Hebron.

“J. L. MORHARDT, JON. MENTZEL,
FERDINAND KRUTH, JOH. T. VOLLPRECHT.”

EXTRACTS OF PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM HEBRON.

“HERE am I once more in my dear Hebron, after the lapse of a year, which I shall ever consider among the most remarkable of my life. You will, I am sure, not expect a very connected letter from me at this time, for you will readily believe, that my thoughts and my attention are greatly divided between the distracting bustle of present occupation and the deeply interesting recollections of past enjoyments. My mind still wanders to the places and the scenes, among which the greater portion of the last twelve months has been pleasantly, and, I trust, not unprofitably spent; sometimes it penetrates to the far east, and revisits the paternal home and the domestic circle*; at other times, it finds a temporary repose in the retirement of our foreign congregations, or in fellowship with our numerous societies; and again, it lingers with feelings of encouragement and delight, among the many Christian friends, to whom we had the favor to be introduced during our visit in England, and our journeys on the continent of Europe, and by whose warm affection, and lively and generous zeal for the promotion of our Saviour’s cause, our spirits were cheered, and our hearts excited to fervent gratitude and thanksgiving. The name of the Lord be praised for all the mercies bestowed on us His unworthy servants.

“I will not trouble you with any details of our tedious voyage of eight weeks to the coast of Labrador. After our arrival at Hopedale, the captain observed to me, ‘I really scarcely know how we have succeeded in reaching this place; for, as our log-book will testify, we have hardly had a favorable wind of twenty-four hours’ duration twice during the whole passage.’ Had the impediment of drift-ice been added to that of calms and contrary winds, we should have been kept out for a yet longer period. To our worthy captain I must give the testimony, that he showed the most kind and fatherly attention to my dear wife and myself, during the whole time that we were on board the ship, and that his conversation proved often an edification and comfort to us. May the Lord confirm his health, and enable him to continue for many years longer in the service of your Society.

“At Hopedale, we were much pleased with the state of the congregation, and with the advancement in the habits of civilized life, observable in many of its members, several of whom have built themselves houses somewhat after the European fashion. At the same time, I must confess, that there were many features of the two northern congregations of Nain and Okkak which made an equally favorable impression on our minds; and that there was not one

* At Lindheim, in Esthonia, where the father of the writer is still prosecuting his zealous and useful labors, for the Christian instruction of the Esthonian peasantry, and the education of their children. He has reached the age of 70, and completed a service of 40 years in that country.—*Ed. P. A.*

settlement, at which we should not have been thankful to take up our abode. You will not, however, wonder at my being more than satisfied, that our lot is cast at Hebron,—the place, whose progress I have watched almost from its commencement, and with whose circumstances of every kind I am so thoroughly conversant. Here, therefore, we shall feel ourselves at home as long as it is the pleasure of the Lord, that it should continue our sphere of labor and of service.

“AUG. FREITAG.”

“Last winter the frost set in so late, that we began to think we should be compelled, for once, to celebrate the Christmas-festival almost as a solitary Mission-family. We were, therefore, both surprised and thankful, to see a number of our people arrive at the settlement, from their provision-places, a few days before Christmas, having surmounted the difficulties and dangers of a journey, which had to be performed, partly by land through deep snow, partly by water, and partly upon the thin and dangerous ice. Their zeal and eagerness to participate in the blessings of this season, afforded us great pleasure and encouragement. It was not, however, till the middle of January, that the majority of the absentees returned to us with their families, and that we could open our schools for the children, and carry on the work of instruction with regularity.

“You will learn from our official correspondence, that my translation of the four remaining books of Moses, after a careful revision by the most competent of my Brethren at the other settlements, is now in readiness for publication by the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose kind encouragement and generous offers of assistance have been greatly instrumental to the completion of this work. I am proceeding with the translation of the minor Prophets, as rapidly as my health and other duties will permit, and have already finished the prophecies of Hosea. I cannot be too thankful for the preservation to me, thus far, of the blessing of good sight, so that even by candle-light I have no occasion to use spectacles; and if this is continued to me for some time longer, I venture to hope, that I shall be favored to complete a version of the prophetic Scriptures in the Esquimaux language. My faithful God and Saviour will not refuse to grant me the influence of His grace, and the light and teaching of His Holy Spirit. I regret that I have been unable to proceed with the translation of religious tracts; but I hope that, in the course of the ensuing winter, I may find leisure to clothe in an Esquimaux dress, a few of the very excellent ones, which we have received from the Religious Tract Society.

“L. MORHARDT.”

FROM OKKAK.

“THE care and superintendence of the schools at this station has again occupied a considerable portion of my time. On our books we have had the names of 55 boys; but, excepting at the annual

examination, I have never seen more than 48 in attendance at one time. Among this number are 21 who are able to read pretty well. With five of the children, who are between four and five years of age, and who came for the first time, I had much pleasure: they soon learned their letters, and made good progress in spelling, before the school was closed; and the hymns that were given them to learn, they repeated with an accuracy, that put to shame many of the older pupils. I have persevered in my attempts to teach cyphering to such as had an inclination for it, and to give them some idea of the division of time, and the like, but cannot boast that, hitherto, they have made great progress. They labor under this disadvantage, in regard to every thing that they may learn of this kind, that they can turn it to very little account in the ordinary concerns of life. The seals or the foxes that they may catch are soon counted. A more accurate knowledge of all that relates to the division of time may, however, be of real use to them; and, in general, it must be admitted, that whatever tends to exercise and enlarge their mental faculties is likely to prove beneficial.

“Last winter I paid an agreeable visit of four days at Nain. On the 17th of March, at half-past eight in the evening, I set out in a sledge for that settlement, taking with me a little goat which we had been rearing for the use of our Brethren there. I arrived the following night, about half-past twelve, after a safe but cold journey, Fahrenheit’s thermometer being under zero. On the 23d, I set out on my return, but was overtaken, about five, *p. m.* the same day, by a furious tempest of wind and snow, which compelled us to make a sudden halt. My two Esquimaux comrades proceeded to build a snow-house, in which we were under the necessity of spending the whole of the following day, as the storm continued to rage. On the morning of the 25th, we attempted to continue our journey, but the snow which had recently fallen, rendered our progress difficult and toilsome. Between noon and eight o’clock, the same evening, we could only advance about three miles with our utmost efforts. One of the Esquimaux was obliged to go before us, treading the snow down with his snow-shoes, and then returning to the sledge by a parallel track, that the beaten way might be sufficiently wide, to admit a sledge with five-and-twenty dogs. The other Esquimaux walked alongside the sledge, and helped to draw it, while I gave it a shove from behind. Meanwhile, at every step we sank up to the knees in snow, and sometimes made a plunge up to the middle. At eight o’clock in the evening, we halted again to build a snow hut, but found that the snow was too soft for our purpose; it had, therefore, first to be trodden to a firm texture, and it was ten o’clock before the house was finished. During these operations, I lay upon the sledge and slept soundly. The next morning, at six o’clock, we attempted to proceed, but made so little way, that we all began to be discouraged and exhausted. I had meanwhile to suffer much from thirst, and the snow which I took into my mouth from time to time, instead of quenching it, produced a sensation of burning which was almost intolerable. In short, I could not help longing for our arrival

at home. About half-past two, P. M., our road became a little more passable, so that we could again mount the sledge; and though our progress was slow, we thought it better to keep on through the night, till, at length, we reached Okkak about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, truly thankful for the help and protection we had experienced at the hand of the Lord. Though somewhat overdone with fatigue, I felt no worse for this adventurous journey, after the lapse of a few days. My occupations during the winter have been various. I have been by turns baker, brewer, joiner, and gardener, as well as school-master and Missionary. I have also been employed in making a fair copy of a revised and enlarged edition of the Esquimaux hymn-book, consisting of more than 700 hymns. We hope you will receive it by the return of the ship, and would only beg, that, if your Society is so kind as to print it for the use of our congregations, the copies you may send us may have a rather stouter binding than those of the former edition.

"The remarks in your circular, on the importance of a uniform system of orthography, are very just, and we will do our best to attend to them. The subject is, however, one of considerable difficulty.

"FRED. ERDMAN."

(To be continued.)

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

Owing to press of matter, occasioned by a more than usually abundant supply of intelligence from Labrador and Greenland, it is found impossible, to devote much space in the present number, to the Mission in South Africa. The following extracts of letters from Brother Hallbeck, will, however, afford a general view of the progress of the work of the Lord, in that interesting and extensive field.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM BROTHER H. P. HALLBECK.

"Genadendal, June 18th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—My last letters mentioned the prevalence of the small-pox in Cape-town and its neighborhood, and that the disease had also reached Groenekloof. Of its progress at that settlement, I have had no account; but the newspapers tell us, that it is greatly on the decline in the Cape district. We have hitherto been mercifully spared, though one case has occurred in Caledon, and there may have been similar ones in other parts of our district. May the Lord continue to hold His protecting hand over us. Our hope of escaping is more sanguine than it was some time ago, as the cold and very windy weather, now prevailing, tends to check the spread of contagion, and there has been abundant time for general

vaccination, if this expedient be now of any use at all. In our congregation, there are, I am happy to say, at present, fewer cases of illness than usual, and but seldom a funeral. The last was that of the infant son of Brother and Sister Schopman, Ernest Richard, who expired on the 3d instant, aged eight months, in consequence of difficult and irregular teething. A good number of our people have, for the last two months, had full and profitable employment in ploughing the fields, for which the season has been, and continues to be, favorable. But, in general, they make a point of attending here, or at one of the other of our preaching-places in the neighborhood, on a Sunday; and Kopjes-kasteel in particular, continues to be a favorite resort, for both white and colored people. The same earnestness in seeking the one thing needful, alluded to in former letters, is still observable in our congregation; and hence it is, that peace and harmony prevail, and that it is a comparatively easy matter, to maintain order and regularity even in so large a settlement. As soon as the weather permits, we hope to begin building the chapel in Kopjes-kasteel, the requisite bricks being now nearly ready.

“The last accounts from Clarkson are, like the preceding, cheerful and encouraging; both Fingoes and apprentices continue in a steady promising course. On the 12th of May last, the foundation-stone was laid for the new building, to be used both as church and school, under a powerful perception of our Saviour’s presence; and our Brethren hope to have it finished and opened before the end of the year. It is 60 by 20 feet inside, and will be built altogether of stone, of which there is an abundant supply in the immediate neighborhood. Two days after the solemnity, 27 individuals were admitted as inhabitants of the place; among these were two masons, who immediately put their hands to the building, and as the Fingoes also do what they can as laborers, there are about 20 persons employed daily. Hitherto we have been able to meet these very considerable expenses, from our own resources, and I hope we shall be able to go on without drawing on your treasury. The daily school in Clarkson is attended by 40 children; and the average attendance at the Sunday-school is 80, sometimes rising as high as 100. The Brethren continue their visiting and preaching in the neighboring kraals, with edification to their own hearts; and their Sunday meetings are attended by from 200 to 250 individuals. I received lately, by way of Groenekloof, our Mission Statements for 1838, and was struck with the very great deficiency of the West India Fund. It will, I am afraid, be no easy matter, in these our days, to raise the necessary means for liquidating so great a debt. May our Saviour, who has helped us out of so many difficulties, not forsake us in the present dilemma! I long to see the result of the last year’s accounts.”

“*July 28th, 1840.*”

“Two days after the despatch of my short letter to you, of the 18th of June, Brother and Sister Gysin arrived safe and well at Cape-town; and, on the 28th, I had the pleasure to receive, per post, the letters of which they were the bearers. It happened to be a very

busy time with me when they came to hand, for, in addition to the quarterly speaking with all our people, I had to go to Hemel-en-Aarde, to prepare the usual quarterly report for Government, and to make up and settle the accounts with contractors and others; but as soon as the necessary business at home was transacted, I set out for Groenekloof on the 13th instant, having the day before assisted at the baptism of twenty-nine adults into the death of Jesus. On the 25th, I returned hither with Brother and Sister Gysin, who were heartily welcomed by the members of our Mission-family at this place. They have already entered with cheerful alacrity on their duties, among which the management of our Hottentot seminary is not the least important. During my visit at Groenekloof, I had the favor to partake of the Holy Communion with the congregation there, at which solemnity twenty persons were present as candidates. On the 19th instant, I ordained Brother Franke a deacon of the Brethren's Church. He was, at the time, but just recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and could with difficulty go through the service. The rest of the Mission-family were well. The inhabitants of Groenekloof now amount to 1100, and the settlement is in a very thriving state.

"I am thankful to report, that our place and neighborhood have, thus far, happily escaped the small-pox, which has nearly ceased its ravages in and near Cape-town; also, that the spiritual state of our flock, as far as we can judge, is such as calls for our warmest gratitude. The last general speaking afforded us great encouragement, and fully convinced us, that many of the late apprentices are earnestly seeking the one thing needful. Besides the 29 individuals baptized on the 12th, a man belonging to Kopjes-kasteel, who could not be present on the appointed day, was approved for baptism, 5 were received into the congregation, and 18 were present as spectators of the Holy Communion.

"As soon as I can conveniently leave this place for a day or two, I hope to go to Kopjes-kasteel, to commence building operations, for which the needful preparations have been made. The attendance continues very good. I have heard nothing particular from Elim, except that the Missionaries are well, and that nine adults were baptized on their last prayer-day. A scheme is set on foot by the Cape public, to build a lighthouse near Cape Aguillas, to be called the Clarkson monument. At our Clarkson, the new house for church and school is so far advanced, that it is now being thatched. It is built entirely of stone. Sister Küster was safely delivered of a girl, Wilhelmina Theodora, on the 13th inst. The Fingoes again press their request on the Brethren for a piece of land, for change of pasturage for their cattle, and I shall be obliged to lay their prayer before the Governor. Three of the people belonging to Clarkson were here the other day, on their way to Stellenbosch, and among them the first baptized, Johannes Maziza, who goes to fetch his son back to the Zitzikamma. Being asked, whether he knew where our Saviour died, he answered, 'I cannot well pronounce the name, *but I know He died for my sins,*' and that with a cheerful confidence, which pleased us very much.

“My last advices from Enon were dated May 31st, and contain nothing of consequence, excepting that the weather continues fine, and the river has abundance of water. In these western parts of the colony, the weather has also been favorable during the ploughing season, and the necessaries of life are, in consequence, cheaper than they were. Dingaan is said to have been killed by another chief, and his relative Panda, in league with the Boors, to have become his successor. Dissensions are reported to have broken out among the emigrant farmers, and some of them to be on their way back to the colony. Whether these rumors are true or not, I cannot say.”

[From the “Periodical Accounts,” &c.]

III. GREENLAND.

THE intelligence from our four Greenland settlements, which we are enabled this year to lay before our readers, is unusually abundant—so much so, as to supersede the necessity of any lengthened introduction. It will be found to be, on the whole, of a cheering complexion. The spiritual progress of the Mission, if not as rapid as could be wished, appears to have met with no particular interruption; and the state of the several flocks has been such, as to afford encouragement to the faithful servants of God who minister to them. The dispersion of the members of the three older congregations, of whom about one-third are compelled to live at a distance from the settlements, continues to prove a serious hinderance to their growth in grace and in knowledge, and to the Christian education of their children. When will this grievance be remedied?

At *Lichtenau*, the Greenlanders had abundant provision during the whole of the winter: at the other stations, more or less dearth of the necessaries of life prevailed. The little fund, called the “*Elias-cad*,” proved, as in former years, a valuable and effectual means of relieving the most urgent cases of distress. It is to be hoped, that the benevolence of British friends will be so called forth, and so blessed, that this “barrel” will not be permitted to waste, as long as the need is felt, which it is intended to supply.

It is satisfactory to learn, that measures are in progress for the improvement of the schools at the several settlements. A school-house, that will admit of being warmed during the winter months, seems indispensable to the attainment of this object; and the small amount that may still be required, to provide one for each station, will assuredly not be withheld from this venerable and singularly inexpensive Mission.

FROM BROTHER C. A. ULBRICHT.

“*New-Herrnhut, August 8th, 1840.*”

“DEAR BROTHER,—By the Lord’s mercy, we have again been brought safely through another year. Like that which preceded it, it has been a year of trial and difficulty to our Greenlanders; for

though they had not to suffer from any dangerous epidemic, the failure of the herring-fishery, and the small success which attended the summer seal-hunt, occasioned much distress among them, for two or three months of the past winter. Their trust was, however, placed on their Heavenly Father, and He gave them to experience His gracious help and support. To us it was a great pleasure, to be able to relieve their necessities, to a considerable extent, by means of our *Elias-cad*; nor was the merchant at the Danish factory backward in affording them relief. O, how greatly would it tend to our satisfaction and comfort, in the discharge of the duties to which we are appointed, were the dear people under our care at all times disposed, to attend to our exhortations for their temporal benefit; were they diligent in gathering in, and careful in turning to account, the stores of provision which are brought within their reach. The command of our Saviour, '*Gather up the fragments which remain, that nothing be lost,*' they find it difficult to obey. The precept, '*Take no thought for the morrow,*' on the other hand, they comply with too literally, and are thus often led to act like thoughtless children. If the Lord blesses their endeavors to obtain provision, they soon fancy themselves rich *enough*, and discontinue their exertions, trusting that, when their present stock of food is exhausted, they will receive a further supply. If they have poor success in the summer, they hope for better in the autumn, and do not always hope in vain; but should this resource fail them, and they are unable to lay by any thing against the winter, you must not suppose, that they make themselves *too* anxious about it. O, no,—they then hope, that, as was the case several years ago, they will catch as many seals and sea-fowl, during the winter, as may suffice for the maintenance of themselves and families. Should *all* their expectations be eventually disappointed, they have still one resource left. They can, at least, come to their teachers, (the Missionaries,) and tell them of their distress. 'We have had nothing to eat for two or three days,' is their cry,' 'but this we would not mind, if there were but food for the poor children.' When we hear such appeals to our compassion, what can we do, but attend to them, as far as lies in our power. The relief which we are able to afford, calls forth many a *kujanar-soak* (great thanks) from those who receive it; and often have we wished that the generous contributors to our *Elias-cad* could be present on these occasions, and witness the good which is effected by their liberality, and the gratitude which it inspires. They would hardly fail to acknowledge, that their capital was placed out at good interest.

"In my last letter, I mentioned the serious affection of the eyes, from which my dear wife had been for some time suffering. I am thankful to be able to inform you, that she has almost entirely recovered from it, and that she is now able to read and write and execute needle-work, without much inconvenience. We have both, through mercy, enjoyed a good state of general health during the whole of the past year. Our dear children have afforded us much pleasure. They are now three in number, a little daughter, Ernestina Char-

lotte, having been born to us on the 15th of November last. My dear wife had to suffer, for some weeks after her confinement, from an abscess in the left breast; but the Lord gave His blessing to the means used for her relief, and she recovered more rapidly than we had ventured to anticipate. He has also relieved me, in a wonderful manner, from a complaint in the eyes, under which I had been long and distressingly laboring, and which threatened to bring to a speedy close my service in this Mission. About the time of the expected arrival of the ship from Copenhagen, I exposed myself rather imprudently to the action of the sun's rays, and the consequence of this exposure, and of the too eager perusal of the letters which came into my hands, was a severe inflammation of my eyes, which almost disabled me from either reading or writing. After trying several remedies without effect, I was sitting one evening in a mournful mood, with a letter before me, which I was vainly attempting to write, when, as if in answer to my fervent prayer to the Lord for help, the thought occurred to me, that I had once heard of a very simple application, which at the time I had disregarded, but of which it might be as well to make trial. This was nothing else than the common clay or loam of this district, reduced to a fine smooth paste, and laid upon the eyes, having been first spread upon a well-moistened linen rag. I had no sooner applied this simple preparation, than I began to feel a sensible relief, and, after renewing it a few times, the inflammation so far subsided, that I could have finished my letter without pain or inconvenience. On the third day, my sight was nearly all that I could wish, and it has remained good ever since. The doctor who had previously attended me, was quite amazed at the rapidity of my cure, and equally so at the means by which it had been effected.

“My fellow-servants have, for the most part, enjoyed a good state of health. Brother Hasting, son of the late venerable Brother of that name, who was employed for so many years in the Labrador Mission, has taken the place of Brother Herbrich, now on a visit to Germany, and seems to enter into the work with all his heart. Shortly after his arrival here, he was commissioned to accompany Brother Richter and myself, on an expedition to the Fiorde, (bay,) about fourteen hours (forty miles) distant from the settlement, in quest of brushwood for firing,—a service attended with far more of fatigue and privation than he had anticipated, but which he performed with much cheerfulness and alacrity. We set out on the 24th of June, and did not return, till the 10th of July. On the whole, we fared much better this year than the last, chiefly owing to our having been able to commence operations a month earlier, whereby we escaped, in a great measure, the assaults of the myriads of mosquitoes, that fill the air during the latter part of the summer. On the second day after our departure, we were joined by some Greenlanders, one of whom having succeeded in killing two reindeer, we obtained a sufficient supply of fresh meat for ourselves and our Greenland rowers. On the 29th of June, we had to encounter a violent storm. We had pitched our tent on the strand, and our boat

lay at no great distance from us, with its keel upwards. The tempest increasing in fury, and driving the waves upon the shore, we had some difficulty in striking our tent, in time to allow of our escaping with it to some higher ground. Our boat was, meanwhile, so assailed by the furious billows, that we began to fear that it would be impossible to save it. With much exertion, and not without a complete drenching, we proceeded in righting it, and afterwards in dragging it up a steep bank to a place of security, where we made it fast by ropes and thongs to some large stones. The following night proved fearfully tempestuous, and we were often led to apprehend, that our frail tent would be carried away. In the morning, we were truly thankful to find all safe. Had there been as much rain with us, as we found to have fallen at New-Herrnhut, all our baggage and bedding must have been completely soaked. You can hardly imagine how toilsome and adventurous these expeditions occasionally prove. Often, at the close of day, we feel quite exhausted, and thankful are we to refresh ourselves, by drinking of the pure streamlets which descend from the rocky heights around us. The fuel which warms our apartments in the winter, and, indeed, during the greater part of the year, has to be obtained at the expense of much labor and suffering, which we wish it were possible to dispense with.

“Of the spiritual state of our Greenland flock, I have nothing very remarkable to record. We continue to have abundant proof, that the Word of the Lord does not return unto Him void, but prospers in that whereto He sends it. Deviations from the right way, the path of holiness, we have from time to time, to mourn over,—for temptations abound here, as in more civilized countries; but we have also abundant reason, to praise the Lord for His mercy and faithfulness to the members of our congregation, and for the evidences which He permits us to see, that His Holy Spirit is carrying on a work of grace in their hearts. With many of them we have much pleasure, inasmuch as their conversation is such as becometh the Gospel of Christ. Remember them in your prayers, and us your weak and unworthy fellow-servants.”

FROM BROTHER F. D. TIETZE.

“*Lichtenfels, June 13th, 1840.*”

“DEAR BROTHER,—Permit me, in the first place, to express the cordial thanks of our whole Mission-family to our esteemed friends and brethren in Great Britain, for the continuance of their liberality to ourselves and our Greenlanders. We can assure them, that their unmerited goodness quite puts us to shame; at the same time we are bound to acknowledge, that nothing could be more acceptable to us, than these tokens of their Christian love, or more seasonable than the relief we have been hereby enabled to afford to the poor and distressed members of our congregation.

“During the past year, the blessing of health has been enjoyed by

the members of our Missionary household. My own family has received an addition, by the birth of an infant son, on the 17th of April. My dear wife had a difficult labor, but the Lord sent help in time of need, and both mother and child were spared, to my great thankfulness and joy. He is, under all circumstances, the best Physician, as well as the most faithful Friend. Could we but always leave ourselves in His hands, and simply trust to His leading!

“Our Greenland flock has, we trust, been making some progress in grace and knowledge. The work of the Holy Spirit, in the hearts of the majority of its members, has been perceptible, and many of the young have been likewise under His gracious influences. That there are tares among the wheat, does not surprise us, for the enemy who sows them spares no field which the Lord’s servants are commanded to cultivate. We, therefore, find it necessary to be instant in season and out of season, with warning admonitions and rebukes; for the poor Greenlanders are very deficient in watchfulness and timely reflection. The fondness which some of them show, for articles of European luxury, is the cause of much anxiety to us, and of frequent distress and privation to themselves, as the experience of last winter abundantly proved. It was a great joy to us, to see nearly the whole of our congregation assembled with us towards the close of the autumn, and again at the Christmas season, when the more distant of the out-dwellers are often prevented from coming, by the extreme inclemency of the weather. On January 19th, (the anniversary of the Mission,) the attendance at the festive services was likewise very numerous, many of our people making their way to Lichtenau from places ten or twelve miles distant, across the ice, or over mountains covered with deep snow. These days were, indeed, times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The Easter-festival, on the other hand, we were under the necessity of celebrating with those only who reside at the settlement, all communication with the out-places being cut off, by the immense masses of drift-ice which blockaded our coast, from the end of March to the beginning of May, and materially affected the endeavors of the Greenlanders to obtain provisions. At present, they are well supplied with the necessaries of life.

“With a view to the improvement of our system of education, it is our intention to erect a house, after the Greenland fashion, before the close of the summer, and to fit it up for a school-house, till we are able to provide a more substantial and convenient building for this purpose. In our own dwelling, there is no room; and the church, in which we have hitherto kept school, is too cold in winter, to allow of instruction being given in writing and cyphering. May the Lord give His blessing to our imperfect efforts, for the instruction of the youth committed to our care.”

FROM BROTHER JOHN KÜGEL.

“Lichtenau, June 11th, 1840.

“DEAR BROTHER,—I cannot tell you how much we regret our inability to read the number of the Periodical Accounts, and the Reports of the London Association, which for several years past, have been kindly forwarded to us. Gladly would we make ourselves acquainted with their interesting contents; but our ignorance of the English language deprives us of this pleasure, and we are thus left unacquainted with much that is going forward, in your highly-favored country, for the extension of the Redeemer’s Kingdom, and especially of the field of labor allotted to our church. In every part of that field, circumstances are continually occurring, which well deserve a particular record. With reference to the country in which our lot is cast, I am inclined to think, that the kingdom of grace bears some resemblance to that of nature. No one who is unacquainted with botany and mineralogy, would have any idea, on a hasty glance at this desolate region, that any flowers or stones could be found on its surface sufficient to reward the toil of an explorer, and yet, as you are aware, there are some productions of this class, which are far from unacceptable to the naturalists who visit us. In like manner, when we make our periodical circuit among the Greenlanders who live scattered along the coast; when we converse with our communicants, or when we visit the sick,—we are often cheered and encouraged, by the discovery of some plant, which our Heavenly Father hath planted,—some humble believer, poor in this world’s goods, but rich in faith, in love, and in Christian experience, or some earnest inquirer after the way of salvation, by intercourse with whom, we consider ourselves well repaid for all our labors and privations. And how many, but little known, or altogether unknown to us, may we not hope to meet with on the great day of the Lord, when the harvest shall be finally gathered in.

“Towards the end of last October, we paid our usual autumn visit to the dispersed members of our flock. Many of their number, who had been severely affected by the epidemic mentioned in my last letter, we found completely recovered, and others in a state of gradual convalescence. At the ten places lying south of Lichtenau, which I successively visited, I met with only two persons, who were still suffering seriously from the disorder. One of them, a married Brother, was particularly rejoiced to see us, (I was accompanied by the national assistant Benjamin,) and received us with these words: ‘O, how thankful I am to see you; I had not expected, that this favor would be again granted to me here below. I am often sorely troubled with doubts and fears, in regard to my acceptance with God. All the sins that I have committed from my youth up, and which are, indeed, numberless, present themselves before me, and I ask, if it is possible that they should be forgiven.’ He was encouraged to look in faith to that Saviour, who is both able and willing to save to the uttermost, and whose blood cleanseth from all

sin. Hereupon, the assistant *Benjamin* set before him the counsel of God concerning man's salvation, so clearly and so scripturally, that I was equally gratified and surprised. I could not help meditating upon the power of Divine grace, displayed in the experience of this Greenlander, and asking, how he had attained to such an insight into the mystery of the Gospel, and such a readiness in explaining it to others, and that in a way which I could scarcely have equalled, I will not say in Greenlandish, but even in my mother tongue. It was evident, that he had been taught of God himself, and had received the unction of the Holy One, whereby he was enabled to know these things. We left the poor patient much comforted, both in regard to himself and to his children, for whom he expressed great concern. The same epidemic showed itself again in the autumn of last year, among the dwellers to the south of us; but the cases of mortality were few. Only one father of a family was carried off by it. Many, however, lost the whole of the season for catching seals, and would have been reduced to the greatest extremity, had not the summer-fishery turned out so productive, and the supply of seals and sea-fowl been unusually great during the winter following.

"The attendance at our various services, and especially at the celebration of the great festivals of the Christian church, was as numerous and regular as we could expect. At Christmas, the weather was almost spring-like, owing to which circumstance, our people flocked to us in great numbers from the out-stations, and many remained till after the new year. Since that date, we have seen but little of them; for, on the 1st of March, a storm from the south-west drove an immense quantity of ice upon our coast, filling all the bays and inlets, and effectually stopping all communication by water. Very few of our people could be with us in Passion-week and at Easter. Such an ice-blockade is scarcely remembered by the oldest Greenlander. For eight weeks, not a single kayak could cross the bay; and our Greenland men, as you may easily suppose, found time hang heavy upon their hands.

"About the middle of May, we were able to plant something in our gardens; but, up to the present date, we have not had a single warm day. Thus we must pay for the mildness of the past winter. Greenland may sometimes smile, but it cannot long forbear the frown, which seems more congenial to its rugged countenance.

"Our schools would have been better attended, had not the children been too often tempted, by the abundance of berries of all kinds, to wander about the country in search of them. Nevertheless, many of our scholars made good progress in reading and writing. For the latter art, they show great inclination, and some of them have advanced in arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three. It is a pity, that the schools are so often interrupted during the year; for there is every reason to believe, that Greenland children have the same capacity for learning, which is shown by those of more civilized nations.

"A melancholy accident occurred, quite recently, near one of the

out-stations, about fourteen miles distant from this place. Five unmarried Greenland women, who had been visiting there, ventured to return home across the bay, which was still covered with winter ice. Before they could reach the opposite shore, the ice broke under them, and they were all drowned. Three of their number belonged to one family. The number of accidents which occur among our people, is often fearfully great. Last year, it was smaller than usual. At the close of 1839, our congregation consisted of 671 persons, among whom 289 are communicants. This number includes 99 married couples, 10 widowers, 43 widows, 63 unmarried men, 61 unmarried women, 41 youths, 36 girls, 109 boys, and 110 girls under 12 years of age. We commend this company of souls, and ourselves, their servants for Jesus' sake, to the affectionate remembrance and prayers of all our British friends."

FROM BROTHER VAL. MÜLLER.

"Fredericksthal, June 6th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—Before these lines reach your hand, I hope you will have received, by the ship *Hwalfisken*, the manuscript of my Greenland translation of the Old Testament portion of the Scripture Narratives, concerning which I have more than once written to you. I have sent, along with it, my copy of the original, in the German language, that an opportunity may be afforded to yourself and to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, whose kind assistance, in the publication of a Greenland version, you have encouraged us to anticipate, for an examination of the contents of this valuable work. Most thankful shall we be, to receive some printed copies in the course of next year.

"You will receive, as usual, an extract of our diary for the past twelve months, by the perusal of which, our British friends will be enabled to trace the progress of the Missionary work at this station. An unfavorable winter, and an inclement spring, compelled us to have frequent recourse to the *Elias-cad*, which our friends in England and in Petersburg have so often replenished, for the relief of the poor, and especially of the widows and orphans of our congregation. We beg to assure our kind friends, that, in casting their mite into this little treasury, they are performing a work of real charity, which will not be overlooked by Him, *who is the Father of the fatherless, and the Husband of the widow, and who loveth the stranger, giving him food and raiment.*

"In my translation of the Psalter, I have advanced as far as the 119th psalm, and hope, in the course of the ensuing winter, to finish the work, which I have thus ventured to take in hand. During the summer, there is little leisure for literary occupation.

"Our schools continue to afford us pleasure. They are attended by about 120 children of both sexes, who show much desire to learn. They are taught on the Lancasterian system, excepting the first and second classes, who are instructed by the Missionaries. We are,

however, sadly in want of spelling and other elementary books, and must really make an effort to prepare some for publication.

“The Greenlanders from the east coast, who promised to come and settle here, have again disappointed us. They appear to be much like the heathen Esquimaux in the neighborhood of Hebron. Those families who, two years ago, came and established themselves about 100 miles from us, have returned to their original homes in the distant north, at least 350 miles from this place. An old woman, who has the reputation of being a sorceress, did every thing in her power, to prevent her three sons from coming to us for instruction. Truly, these poor people are sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death. When will the Lord cause His light to shine upon them!

“I could say much in answer to your inquiries, as to the advancement made by the Greenlanders in useful knowledge, in civilization, and in Christian morality and decorum. The subject, however, is almost too complicated and extensive for a letter. Suffice it to observe, that the progress made will never answer our wishes and reasonable expectations, as long as the present system is pursued in regard to the dispersion of the Greenlanders along the coast; whereby obstacles of the most serious kind are interposed in the way of their regular instruction, and the exertion of a salutary influence by the Missionaries over them and their children. Meanwhile, we are thankful for the measure of success, which the Lord has granted to our feeble endeavors, and for the advancement in the knowledge and practice of godliness, which He permits us to witness among the people committed to our care. May He give us grace to do our duty towards them in all things, and to neglect nothing that may tend to their spiritual and temporal good.”

[From the “Periodical Accounts,” &c.]

IV. WEST INDIES.

THE return of Brother Harvey to the scene of his important and acceptable labors in Antigua, was soon followed by the translation to eternal rest of his venerable fellow-servant, Brother Joseph Newby, which took place at St. John’s, on the 29th of September, in the most peaceful and gentle manner. At the time of his decease, our late Brother was about four-score years of age, and consequently, the oldest Missionary of the Brethren’s Church in the British West Indies. To the negroes in Antigua, who enjoyed his faithful services for the long period of thirty-one years, he was strongly attached, and his memory will continue dear to them and to his fellow-servants.*

* Such of our readers as are unacquainted with the letter, addressed by our late Brother Newby to the Secretary of the Society, in the year 1813, will require no apology for the insertion, in this place, of a portion of its highly-interesting contents. The scene with which it opens is as striking, as the lesson with which it closes is instructive; and not a few of those who may peruse these pages will,

The departure of Brother C. F. Kochte, of the Jamaica Mission, has made a further and very unexpected breach in the ranks of the Missionaries in that island, and rendered it difficult to supply the station, which our late Brother had for several years occupied at New-Eden. A reinforcement of laborers is, indeed, greatly needed in various quarters of our West Indian field, and will be found indispensable, as soon as the out-posts at Isle, in Jamaica; Popeshead, in Antigua; Clifton-Hill, in Barbadoes; and Indian-Walk, in Tobago, assume the character of independent settlements.

The necessities of the funds for special objects in the West Indies,

doubtless, be reminded of the graphic descriptions, and the forcible statements of Brother Harvey, during his late visit to this country. The letter referred to is dated, Gracehill, April 23, 1813.

"I account last Good-Friday one of the happiest days of my ministry. It was my turn to be at home, and Brother Light's to visit some distant plantations. The meeting for reading and contemplating the account of the last hours of our Divine Redeemer, previous to His death on the cross, was appointed for one o'clock, as the negroes' noon-time was to last from twelve to two. O, how I wish my dear Brother L. had been there, to have witnessed what I did during those two hours. I thought I saw an almost literal fulfilment of Isaiah lx. 1 to 11.

"As I sat in my room, having a good view of the roads leading from different plantations, I could see the people running in companies, at various distances; and, as it occurs with persons, when they are in eager haste after any thing from which they expect much pleasure, one may see the bent of the mind in the attitude of the body, so it was here. They took every short cut, the young and stout passing before the lame and infirm, and the latter pressing on with all their might, stretching their heads and arms forward, every effort bespeaking the eagerness of their very souls, to be present at a place, where they might hear the marvellous history, how Jesus, the Son of God, gave himself a sacrifice for sinners.

"When I considered that many, if not all, of these poor people, had just thrown down their hoes, left their noon's morsel, and forgone their little rest, in the middle and heat of the day, of which they stood so much in need, for the support of their bodies under hard labor, I broke out almost involuntarily into this ejaculation:—'O Lord Jesus! feed these poor hungry souls with the precious word of thy sufferings and death. O enable thy poor unworthy servant to give them their meat in due season!'

"As I went towards the chapel, I beheld still many coming at a distance. The chapel was soon filled, and the last comers had to stand before the doors and windows. When I began to read, the most eager attention was visible in every countenance. It was, indeed, an hour of blessing for both speaker and hearers.

"I stood afterwards at my door, to see how the people returned to their homes, and was much affected by the devout, quiet manner in which so large a congregation separated, the very countenances of many bespeaking that humble, broken, and contrite spirit, which accompanies a true conviction, that our sins have crucified the Lord of glory.

"Reflecting upon this subject, which I did with humble gratitude to our gracious Lord and Saviour, I thought:—What is it that makes the poor negroes, who by nature are lazy, sensual, and devilish, and, by being long accustomed to wallow in sin without control, far alienated from God, so eager to hear the simple testimony of Jesus' sufferings and death, that they readily forego some of the first and most powerful calls of nature, such as rest and the satisfying of hunger; while the same subject is, to one part of the civilized world, foolishness, and to another, a rock of offence? I was not long left in suspense, how to solve this question. It is the Lord and His Spirit that hath opened their hearts! and, therefore, as it was in the days of His flesh, while the proud and self-righteous Pharisee hated and despised Jesus and His doctrine, and the worldling could spare no time from his earthly pursuits, to attend Him, who came from heaven to give us everlasting riches, we are repeatedly told, that *the common people heard Him gladly*. Thus it is in our day."—Holmes's Historical Sketches, p. 354.

have increased rather than diminished, during the progress of another year. The prospect for the future, it must be confessed, is rather dark; yet we desire not to cast away our confidence, but to cherish the believing hope, that the Lord will, in His own time and way, send relief from the embarrassments, in which our Mission-fund is at present involved.

The intelligence respecting the Mission in the Danish Islands, contained in a letter from Brother Jos. Roemer, will be read with pleasure. At several of the stations, our Brethren appear to be exerting themselves with praiseworthy zeal, for the instruction of the negro population around them; and it is to be hoped, that the establishment of additional schools will, in a short time, materially facilitate their labors in this department of service.

I. JAMAICA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER J. ZORN.

“DEAR BROTHER,—

“*Fairfield, July 9th, 1840.*”

“WHAT a change a few days has produced since the former part of this letter was written. Our dear Brother Kochte has been suddenly translated to his rest. On the 3d instant, Brother Heath and myself called on him, on our way home from New-Fulneck. We found him complaining of feverish symptoms, though he stated, that he had been perfectly well on the day preceding. He said he was not bilious, nor was there, in fact, any indication of his being so; yet he promised, that he would take some physic in the evening. While he was with us in the sitting-room, he conversed with us cheerfully, but complained of a pain in his eyes. The next day, (Saturday,) about sunset, an express came to announce his unexpected departure about 1, P. M., only twenty-six hours after we had left him. It appears, the medicine he took on Friday, afforded him no relief. On Saturday morning he felt very restless, and walked about the house in evident discomfort. About noon he complained of a sense of suffocation; a hot foot-bath was resorted to, after which he lay down again; but as he struggled for breath, Sister Kochte exclaimed, ‘My dear, are you dying?’ He merely whispered, ‘Be quite still.’ She knelt down to pray, and when she arose from her knees, just saw him draw his last breath. I think his illness must have been either dropsy on the chest, or some affection of the brain. He had often, in the course of the last month, spoken of the probability of his departure, and made arrangements in reference to it, and several times observed to his wife, ‘I am not afraid to die; I know our Saviour has forgiven all my sins, and will receive me to Himself, whenever He calls me hence.’ Sister Zorn and myself went down to the funeral on Sunday morning, assisted in putting every thing in order, and left Sister Kochte to go up to Bethany with Brother and Sister Robbins. She will afterwards pay us a visit at Fairfield. For the present, I regret to say, we must leave New-Eden without a resident Missionary. The Sunday services we must care for, from Nazareth and this place,

as well as we can: but we shall be hard pressed, and must beg for help as soon as possible. Meanwhile, our Christian friend, Mr. Tomlinson, who has frequently officiated for us at Nazareth, will render us occasional assistance.

"In general, we are proceeding in our labors, with cheering tokens of the Lord's favor and blessing. It is true, many things, many ways of seeing and judging, are altering around us, some of which are not pleasant. If my anticipations are correct, there will be, in the course of five or ten years, a more marked difference between the religious and irreligious blacks. They will recede from each other, and become more distinct classes. Common sufferings, and a common deliverance, have produced a flowing together of soul; of course, where there was no thorough change of heart, it was a mere outside profession. This class appears to me to be gradually working itself out of the mass; yet I hope and believe, that those who will be found on the *Lord's side*, will still preponderate.

"Brother and Sister Robbins appear to be regaining their health, at their new station, with its fine climate. Brother Buchner is delighted with the warmth of Irwin-hill. The chapel at Isle is rising up finely; we still hope to occupy it by Christmas,—a rapidity for the mountains of Jamaica, on which I propose to pride myself not a little, as the cost will not be thereby enhanced."

"New-Eden, Sept. 12th.

"LAST Sunday we celebrated with one division of our married people, their annual memorial day; and were much encouraged by the spirit which appeared to prevail among those who were present. From Tuesday morning to Friday evening, I was scrambling among the woods and rocks of Maidstone (near Nazareth) in search of marked trees and corner-posts, and surveying the land which we have lately purchased; and this morning, I am come hither to speak with the baptized class belonging to this congregation, to officiate at the services of to-morrow, (Sunday,) baptize children, and perform other necessary duties of a ministerial character; for all these matters have to be attended to at stated periods.

"Next week, on Wednesday, is the meeting of the Ladies' Committee at Malvern, which I have promised to attend. It so happens, that I can, by so doing, accomplish several objects at the same time. My dear wife is just recovering from a severe salivation, the effects of calomel given to her about a fortnight ago, during a smart attack of bilious fever; and I am to take her, for change of air, to Mayfield, the cottage residence of our esteemed friends, Mr. and Mrs. S., in the Santa Cruz mountains, where they are now staying. Thence I can easily attend the meeting; and there I intend afterwards to sit down quietly for some days, and copy (on stamps of one shilling each!) the record of our negro marriages in time past, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, for legalizing and confirming marriages, performed out of the pale of the Church of England."

FROM BROTHER D. DAVIES.

“New-Fulneck, May 25th, 1840.

“DEAR BROTHER,—On Sunday, the 15th of March, we opened both the galleries in our church, and on that occasion, Brother Zorn preached from 1 Cor. viii. 13. Afterwards a collection was made, to cover the remainder of the expenses. This additional accommodation we have provided without any assistance from home, besides building a vestry. The school-house we succeeded in erecting for £40 less than the sum allotted. Our church and vestry will now hold 1200 persons. We are truly thankful for this addition. We were previously obliged to hold two services at the same time—one in the church, the other in the school-house. Since the enlargement, we have tried to bring all our hearers into the church, but we cannot quite succeed in doing this.

“You will perceive by the return of the congregation, that last year we had an increase of upwards of 200, and this flock is still increasing, we trust not only in numbers, but also in grace.

“We have four out-places, Springfield, Middlesex, Holland, and Middle Quarters, where we visit and preach once a fortnight; at the former place, we remain overnight to speak with the people. Last time we conversed with 90 communicants; indeed, the mountain-people would make a good congregation of themselves, and they ought properly to form one. They are very willing to assist, and would rejoice, if a minister came to reside among them; at present, they have from eight to ten miles to come to church; it is therefore impossible for the old and infirm to attend regularly as we could wish. I believe you are aware, that we have purchased $10\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land, with a small house attached to them, very cheap. We purpose building a school-house there, with the help of a grant from Government, but where are the laborers who are willing to hazard their lives for the sake of the Lord Jesus? Our hands are again weakened by the return of the Brethren Scholefield, and Vines, for the restoration of their health. O that the Lord would pour out His spirit upon our English Brethren, that many of them may be constrained by love to go forth. The harvest, indeed, is great.

“We have here much to do with temporal as well as with spiritual affairs. We are now making a good road up to the church, from the public road: the people have, on this occasion, each given a day, and every year they likewise give a day’s labor for the service of the church. When we first came here the place had not long been settled, and it was consequently nearly all in wood; but every year we have been cutting down trees, building walls, planting guinea-grass, &c., and yet there is much remaining to be done.

“Yesterday we had our public confirmation. Twenty-two persons were confirmed in their baptismal covenant, with a view of partaking next Sunday of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord’s Supper.

“This place appears to agree with our health, better than any other we have yet tried, and we have much reason to bless the Lord, the

Giver of all good, that we have not been compelled to resort to medical advice, since we have been in the island, a period of nearly six years. We commend ourselves, and the work committed to us; to your prayers.

2. ST. KITT'S.

FROM BROTHER P. RICKSECKER.

"Basseterre, July 17th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I have this time little to communicate, excepting that Brother and Sister Lichtenthäler from Litz, North America, safely arrived with us on the 24th of June. I am happy to say that Brother Lichtenthäler is much interested in schools, as well as in the Mission-work generally. By him we received information that Brother Senft had collected in Bethlehem the sum of \$110, or £22 18s. 4d. sterling, for our new church. Brother Reinke has meanwhile promised us a donation of £10 8s. 4d. sterling, from the Nazareth Female Missionary Society."

FROM BROTHER BENJAMIN RICKSECKER.

"Basseterre, September 25th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—My Uncle requests me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 14th of August, and to inform you that he is unable to write, owing to a severe attack which has confined him to his bed, since Saturday, the 19th instant. He appears to be convalescent, though still very weak.

"The foundation-stone for the new chapel was laid on Wednesday, the 16th instant, being also a memorable day in the history of our church. All the Brethren were present, except Brother Römer. We were likewise honored with the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Rev. R. H. Barrow, Rector of the Established Church, Rev. I. Cadman, Wesleyan Minister, our esteemed friend C. M'Mahon, Esq., and others. After the singing of a hymn, Brother Lichtenthäler offered up a prayer. The congregation was then addressed, and the document prepared for the occasion read; while another hymn was sung, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by all the ministers present, and by Mr. M'Mahon, descended to lay the foundation-stone, each one striking it three times with the hammer. After a concluding prayer, and the singing of some more verses, the collection was made.

"The weather was very favorable, and every one present appeared gratified; the Lord, we are assured, was present with us. The Governor seemed peculiarly interested in the solemn service.

"The work is rapidly advancing. We had to dig six feet deep to get a solid foundation. The masons commenced this week, and they have already completed three sides of the foundation-wall, which is four feet high, and three feet in thickness.

"We have received several boxes of rewards for our children, from

our Christian friends in England, for which we return our sincere thanks, and we shall try to send them in return some specimens of the children's work, &c. At present, they are busily engaged in making fancy articles of seeds, &c., for the Governor's bazaar.*

"Our Conference lately made a rule, that no children above 12 years of age, should be received into our schools. Our numbers have in consequence rather diminished, but we have still from 360 to 375 daily scholars. Last Sunday we had a busy season, it being the day for the celebration of the Holy Communion. Our two places of worship were crowded."

3. ANTIGUA.

FROM BROTHER H. A. BAUM.

"St. John's, July 17th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I need not tell you, that we rejoice to have our dear Brother Harvey once again with us, and to enjoy the benefit of his gifts, his experience, and his godly zeal for the advancement of the cause of our blessed Master. The particulars he has communicated to us, of the brotherly kindness and hospitality shown to himself and his dear wife, during their sojourn in their native land, and the favorable hearing given to his statements relative to this Mission, by members and friends of our church everywhere, have cheered our spirits,—we have felt, that whatever was thus done unto them, was done unto ourselves. The warm and affectionate welcome which they met with from the negroes, on their landing, and the crowd that thronged our church, on occasion of the first public discourse delivered by Brother Harvey, cannot fail to have done their hearts good, and satisfied them, that the Lord has still work for them to do, in this portion of his vineyard. Now that I am relieved from the burden which has rested on my feeble shoulders for the last eighteen months, I feel as if I could pay the more attention to certain objects connected with the well-being of this congregation, in which I have long taken a deep interest. Foremost among these, is the establishment of a regular station at Wilcox Bay, in Popeshead division, where, as you know, a chapel-school has been lately erected for the accommodation of near a thousand of the more distant and scattered members of this flock. Most earnestly do I hope, that we may soon be enabled to erect a dwelling for a Missionary, and to appoint one of our number, for the special service of this interesting field of labor. I can assure you, there is a great call upon us to make such an effort. The distance from St. John's, at which many of our people in the district reside, has precluded their attendance on Divine Worship; and their offspring have been altogether deprived of the benefit of Christian education. Nay, there are not a few families in which the children have remained unbaptized, and been allowed to grow up in heathenish ignorance and superstition. To such, we are anxious to gain access, in a way that we have been unable to gain it hitherto,—at the same

* The proceeds to be applied towards the establishment of an hospital.—*Ed. P. A.*

time, that we seek to promote the growth in grace and in holiness of many a professing member of our own church. We have begun to raise a subscription, towards the cost of erecting a dwelling-house at the proposed stations, and have received already £33 currency (about £15 sterling) towards it, chiefly from the negroes themselves.

“I had almost forgotten to mention, that, on the 4th inst., I had the pleasure to officiate, at the solemn opening of the new school-house at Gracehill.”

4. BARBADOES.

FROM BROTHER JOHN ELLIS.

“*Bridgetown, July 20th, 1840.*”

“DEAR BROTHER,—We are anxiously awaiting the decision of our Mission-Board, relative to the establishment of a regular station at Clifton Hill.

“Brother Humberstone has now about 100 day-scholars there, and an overflowing congregation on Sundays, and in the evenings. We are nearly confident, that we can raise as much in the Island, as will defray the expenses of building a dwelling-house, and also hope hereafter, to collect more than one half of the anticipated yearly expenditure. If we do the same at our other settlements, the burden which has to be borne by our Mission-Fund, will be considerably diminished.

“The Isabel, by which we are expecting to receive specimens of the tracts you mention, has not arrived, which I regret, as we are greatly in want of such publications. Much good might be effected in Bridgetown, through the Divine blessing, by the circulation of suitable tracts. A few we could sell, but the object in view would be better answered by lending, as one tract would thus serve a good many persons. We are much indebted to Mr. T. Hankins of Bristol, for a number of valuable little books, which we have found very useful to distribute as prizes among our Sunday-scholars. If you have an opportunity, please to return to him our best thanks for the same. You will rejoice to learn, that our Missionary labors continue to be accompanied by the divine blessing, and that many souls hitherto enslaved by sin, become anxious to learn the way of salvation, and desire to be instructed in the doctrine of Christ.

“The small-pox has been rife in the Island, and has carried off a considerable number of persons. The prevalence of this disease, which, in this climate, is a very loathsome one, is somewhat diminished, though I fear, it will yet be some time before the Island is free from it.”

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

V. DANISH ISLANDS.

FROM BROTHER JOSEPH ROEMER.

"Friedensthal, St. Croix, July 27th, 1840.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I avail myself of the earliest leisure I can command, to inform you of the safe arrival of our Missionary party at St. Thomas, on the 11th of June, after a prosperous and very agreeable voyage of five weeks and five days from Altona. Our hearts are filled with gratitude to the Lord, for the help and protection which we experienced at His hand, and for the many blessings we enjoyed in fellowship, while traversing the mighty deep; and fervent are our supplications at the Throne of His Grace, that He would accept our imperfect services, and give success to our feeble efforts for the advancement of His own cause, in the sphere of labor He has been pleased to assign to us. With our dear fellow-passengers, Brother and Sister Gruhl and Sister Raue, we felt truly united in spirit; and often shall we call to mind the pleasant and profitable hours, we were permitted to spend in their society.

"On the 19th of June, we sailed from St. Thomas, after paying short visits to our Brethren and Sisters at New-Herrnhut and Niesky, and early on the 20th, reached Friedensthal in St. Croix, where we met with a cordial welcome from the whole Mission-family. The same day, I waited upon his Excellency, Governor-General Van Scholten, who had just returned from Europe, and was received by him with great kindness, and many assurances of interest in the work, which is to be committed to my more immediate superintendence.* Agreeably to a resolution of our Mission-Conference, Friedensthal will remain our place of abode. Brother and Sister Gruhl are to be stationed at Frieddensfeld, and Brother Kleiner at Friedensberg, near the west end of the island. On the 23d of June, Brother Kleiner and Sister Raue were joined in holy matrimony, previously to their departure for the station assigned to them.

"It was a real treat to me, to have an opportunity once again, of proclaiming the Gospel of Christ to the negro congregation at this place, in the language with which they have gradually become most familiar (the English.) I found here a very flourishing Sunday-school, established and hitherto conducted by Brother Kleiner; but which, on his removal to Friedensberg, I have undertaken to superintend. Our day-school, which is chiefly frequented by free children from the neighboring town of Christianstad, is also in a thriving state.

"A fortnight after our arrival here, we paid a short visit to the island of St. Jan. The voyage was speedy, though far from pleasant; in less than seven hours, we landed at Coral Bay, whence we soon found our way to the Missionary station of Emmaus. The Governor-

* The establishment and direction of schools for the negro population, in which the English language is to be taught.—*Ed. P. A.*

General arrived the same day from St. Croix, and was shortly after waited upon by the Brethren Schmitz, Meyer, and myself, at the residence of the Commandant of the town, Mr. Von Knevel. Here his Excellency made known to the assembled planters, the pleasure of his Danish Majesty, that schools should be everywhere established for the instruction of the children of the field negroes,—to be conducted by the Moravians. Schools for free children have been already established by our Brethren. *That at Emmaus* is kept by a colored female, with the help of the Missionaries, and is attended by about fifty children. Brother Wolter is very diligently employed in learning the English language, and hopes soon to be able to undertake the management of the institution. It is quite delightful, to witness the eagerness of the children to learn, and the order which reigns in the school. I had brought with me class-books and broad-sheet alphabets, &c., of which there had been hitherto an entire want, and a further supply of which would be one of the greatest benefits that our British friends could confer upon this Mission. At the settlement of *Bethany*, there is, likewise, a school for free children, several of whom are far advanced in reading, writing, grammar, and cyphering. Our dear Brother Meyer, who, in addition to the charge of the congregation, has taken upon himself the daily management of this school, even without a regular assistant, is ready to sink under the weight of his accumulated labors. Though he is of a delicate constitution and feeble health, his love for the children under his care, and the pleasure he takes in their instruction, urge him forward, and will not allow him to relinquish any portion of the work in which he is engaged. His colleague, Brother Ziock, whose time is much occupied with other duties, some of them of a temporal nature, willingly assists him as far as he is able. When the schools for the children of the field negroes are established, further help will be absolutely needful.

“The field of labor in St. Jan, presents many cheering features, perhaps more than that in St. Croix. May the Lord strengthen our dear fellow-servants for the work to which they are called, and direct them in all things by His Holy Spirit. Should the failing health of Sister Schmitz render the retirement of her dear husband necessary, the Mission would sustain a severe loss.

“On the 12th, I preached at Bethany, in presence of the Commandant of the town and the Chief Justice, and afterwards baptized in the death of Jesus the infant son of Brother and Sister Meyer. Having, in conjunction with the school-commission appointed by the Governor-General, formed a plan for the management of the proposed schools for slave children, and fixed upon the places where the school-houses should be erected, I left the island with my wife, and returned to St. Croix, by way of St. Thomas. The scenery of St. Jan reminded us a good deal of that of Jamaica, though the hills of the former island will bear no comparison, as to elevation, with the majestic ridges of the May-day mountains. How often does my imagination carry me back to those well-known heights!

“The Brethren and Sisters in St. Croix are all well at present, with

the exception of Brother Sybrecht, who still feels the effects of his last severe illness. He supports me, in the execution of my allotted task, in a truly kind and fatherly manner, and I value highly the counsel and assistance, which his experience enables him to afford. Our school operations will soon receive a very great extension. Workmen are now employed in fitting up the eight school-houses, which have been already built in various parts of the island. At Friedensberg, I doubt not, a Sunday-school will shortly be established, by the efforts of Brother Kleiner, whose zeal in the cause of Christian education is unwearied.

“You will, I am sure, rejoice to be informed, that there is a prospect of the abolition, ere long, of the Sunday market, which has hitherto existed in the towns of Christianstad and Frederickstadt. It has been, and is still, a great obstacle to the spiritual prosperity of the Mission.

“In conclusion, I beg to commend myself, and my dear fellow-servants, and the work committed to us, to your brotherly remembrance and prayers. We have, at present, many difficulties to contend with; but the Lord whom we desire to serve, has all things at His disposal. In Him we place our trust. May He pour out in rich measure, upon all our congregations, the healthful spirit of His grace. May He endue His messengers with power from on high, for the faithful proclamation of His saving and sanctifying Word, causing the seed of His truth, which they are permitted to scatter around, to take root in the hearts of those who receive it, that it may grow and flourish, and in due season, bear fruit abundant to the praise of His holy name.”

[From the “Periodical Accounts,” &c.]

VI. BRIEF SURVEY OF THE MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1840.

ON taking a retrospective view of the Missionary work entrusted to our Church, at the close of another year, we feel anew impelled to bring our tribute of thanksgiving to the Lord, for the blessing which He has been pleased to lay on our defective services; the Divine assistance, which has helped us through many difficulties; the support and co-operation of numerous friends to the cause, and the encouragement thus afforded us to prosecute His work with cheerfulness and alacrity. The following concise report will furnish ample testimony to His gracious aid.

The accounts from our GREENLAND stations have been, generally speaking, of a cheering nature. A large numerical increase is not to be expected in this thinly-peopled region, no heathens being left on the whole west coast. And the few heathen visitors from the east coast, who have occasionally come to *Fredericksthal* to traffic, have hitherto manifested no disposition to receive the Gospel. But the Missionaries at all the stations had been enabled to pursue their

spiritual calling, both in public and private, with comfort to themselves, and with profit to their charge. They have, however, still to lament the compulsory dispersion of part of their flock, for a considerable period of the year. The inconvenience is remedied, as far as possible, by mutual visits; and those who have enjoyed the benefit of school-instruction are able, both to read the Scriptures themselves, and to teach their children to do the same. Our Brethren, in consequence, regard the schools as a most important sphere of usefulness, and hope to be enabled to erect a warm and commodious building for this purpose at each settlement. Favorable testimony was borne at all the stations to the diligence and love of learning evinced by the children; and the annual examinations, at the close of the winter attendance, were very satisfactory.

The same remarks are applicable, to a great extent, to our four Esquimaux stations in LABRADOR. We would gratefully mention the kind assistance received from the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Tract Society, in printing at their own cost the translations made by our Missionaries of portions of the Scriptures, and other useful books, into the Esquimaux language. Similar proofs of cordial interest in our labors have been afforded by the American Tract Society. At *Hebron*, the northernmost, and most recent of our Labrador settlements, our Brethren had the pleasure to welcome several families of heathen Esquimaux, who had come from the north, to place themselves under instruction. At *Nain*, the intercourse of our Esquimaux with European traders in the south had a prejudicial influence on their spiritual course. At *Hopedale*, on the contrary, several families, who had been led astray in former years, had returned with every mark of sincere contrition. During their abode amongst their heathen countrymen, they had taught them to read, and a desire to become acquainted with the Word of God was thus excited, which our Brethren rejoiced to satisfy.

The facilities for obtaining the means of sustenance in these polar lands vary with the state of the ice and the weather, and scarcely a winter passes in which want is not experienced in one district or other. By the kind providence of God, however, all our stations were preserved throughout the year from pressing hunger; and the Missionaries were enabled to relieve the more necessitous by the active beneficence of European friends, for which they return their grateful acknowledgments. Care was, however, taken in the distribution, not to give any encouragement to the slothfulness and improvidence, to which the natives are naturally inclined.

The emigration of part of our DELAWARE congregation in Upper Canada, to the territory beyond the Missouri, appears to have had a beneficial influence, both on the portion remaining at *New-Fairfield*, and on the emigrants themselves, who have settled at *Westfield*, on the Konzas river. On the other hand, the hopes cherished by our Missionaries amongst the *Cherokees*, when following their little flock to the Arkansas, have not as yet been realized. The Barren Fork of the Illinois, where they hoped to have found a permanent asylum, has proved an unhealthy situation, and the irritation pre-

vailing between the different parties into which the nation has split, has operated unfavorably to the Mission. Our Brethren have removed to Beattie's Prairie, with part of their Indians, and have erected a temporary dwelling, intent on prosecuting the work, in reliance on the help of the Lord. They commend themselves, in these circumstances, to the remembrance and prayers of their Christian friends.

Of the extensive Mission-field in the BRITISH WEST INDIES, the portion assigned to our church has shared in the general progress. A new church was solemnly consecrated at *Bethany*, in JAMAICA, on the 7th of May. At *Lititz*,—the new station commenced last year in the Savannah,—a wide sphere of operation presents itself amongst the ignorant multitudes of colored people who were destitute of instruction, both in Divine and human knowledge, till our Brethren visited them, but who now are very diligent in their attendance at Church. In ANTIGUA, the two divisions of Popeshead and Five Islands have been partially detached from the large and overgrown congregation at St. John's, which numbered more than 5000 souls. In BARBADOES, a weekly service has been commenced at the school-house at *Clifton-Hill*, which is well attended. The churches at *Basseterre* and *Bethel*, in ST. KITTS, having long been unable to contain the multitude of hearers, the foundation of a new church was laid, at the former place, September 16th, and a similar erection is in contemplation at Bethel. Our Brethren in all the stations, were intent on promoting the work of education to the utmost of their power. Numerous schools have been built in the last few years, the expense of which has far exceeded the sums received for this object. And though, in general, we endeavor to proportion the extension of the work to the means placed at our disposal, there are sometimes demands upon us which we cannot decline, as where an enlarged establishment is necessary for the maintenance of an existing station. Many pressing invitations, however, to commence new stations in various places, we have with reluctance, been compelled to waive, lest we should involve ourselves in difficulties.

We noticed in our last year's report, that a new period appeared to be dawning upon the Mission in the DANISH WEST INDIES, the Government having determined to provide Christian education for the whole negro youth; while at the same time, the English language was gradually supplanting the Creole. In May last, Brother Joseph Römer, who had been already engaged in Missionary service in the British and Danish Islands, proceeded thither in company of several other Missionaries, who had obtained some knowledge of English, by a temporary residence in Great Britain. Brother Breutel, member of the Mission-Department in the Elders' Conference of the Unity, has been commissioned to visit these islands, in order to acquaint himself personally with every thing connected with the Mission; and Brother Sybrecht, having retired from the superintendance, after many years faithful service, has been succeeded by Brother Häuser. Towards the end of June, Governor-General Von Scholten, the promoter of the new system of education, returned from his visit to Europe, and our Missionaries at St. Jan received instruc-

tions to commence schools, both for free people, and for the children of the slaves. May the Lord lay his blessing on these beginnings of an improved system, which, under present circumstances, will be attended by a variety of difficulties!

The station at *Demerara* in British Guiana has been relinquished, owing to a variety of unfavorable circumstances.

In *Surinam*, the work is continually on the increase, and new plantations are from time to time thrown open to the reception of the Gospel. As the slaves on these estates are buried in heathenish ignorance, our Brethren felt much pleasure on being able to commence a school at *Charlottenburg*, for a number of negro children, selected from the surrounding plantations, hoping that they may in time help to disseminate the truth among their fellows. A station has been begun at *Salem*, on the Upper Nickerie, where Brother and Sister Jacobs from Paramaribo arrived in May. A church is already building, towards which various friends to Missions in Holland have contributed largely. The negroes on the neighboring plantations have full liberty to attend Divine service, and manifest great desire for Christian instruction. A similar spirit continues to prevail amongst the Free Negroes at *Gingeh*, on the Upper Surinam, where some knowledge of the Gospel has been preserved and disseminated, by means of several baptized members, who still survive from our early Mission in *Bambay*. Having erected a church, they sent our Brethren a pressing request, to come and consecrate it, and Brother Rasmus Schmidt repaired thither for this purpose at the commencement of the year. The church was solemnly opened for Divine worship, on March 1st; a large company of negroes from the surrounding district being assembled on the occasion, and the presence of the Lord was powerfully felt. Though Brother Schmidt returned from this visit with a severe illness, yet he expressed his perfect readiness to comply with their pressing entreaties, that he would go and reside amongst them, and they are accordingly engaged in providing him a dwelling-house. To meet this extension of our efforts in various quarters, an additional supply of Missionaries became necessary; nor was this effected without a trial of our faith. For Sister Thäslar, one of the five who had repaired to Zeist, in order to take their passage to Surinam, was called home to the Lord shortly before the time fixed for emarkation, and according to the last advices, her surviving husband and Brother Jansa, another of the travelling company, were lying dangerously ill.

Our SOUTH AFRICAN Mission has been favored with a period of refreshment, after the various heavy trials of an outward nature, by which its members were so seriously exercised in the preceding year. The Lord gave them a fruitful season, so that even the parched and desolated Enon began again to flourish, and our settlements remained almost entirely free from the virulent small-pox, which had spread through Cape-town, and the whole of its vicinity. Nor was the inward progress of our congregations less satisfactory. The number of inhabitants continued to receive large accessions from the emancipated negroes, who not only showed themselves

diligent at work, but manifested an eager desire for spiritual food, so that the solemn assemblies on the Lord's day, and the festivals of the church, were often extremely crowded. On Easter Sunday, 31 adults were baptized at *Genadendal*, the largest number at one time since the foundation of that settlement. The number of out-stations has likewise been increased, and both amongst whites and blacks, our Brethren rejoiced to see that the seed fell upon good ground. The schools at the several stations, and the Seminary for training native assistants at *Genadendal*, were in a prosperous state. On the *Zitzikamma*, the new *Fingoe* station, which has received, from His Excellency the Governor, the name of *Clarkson*, was proceeding in blessing. Already were the hardships and privations, sustained by our Brethren in the commencement of this station, rewarded by the eagerness of their charge after the Word of Life. They had the joy to see them flocking from all sides to the preaching, which, on account of their number, was held in the open air, whenever the weather would permit, and was often marked by visible emotion on the part of the hearers. On May 12th, the foundation-stone was laid of a building, intended to serve the double purpose of church and school. The situation of the place in a well-watered and richly-wooded valley, and the industry of its hitherto nomadic settlers in agricultural labor, combined with the beneficent support of Government, promise success to this new station. At *Shiloh*, which is now the residence of more than 300 Tambookies, the little flock of the baptized walk worthy of the Gospel. Marauding parties still at times disturb the peace of the district; but hitherto the settlement has been graciously secured from harm by the watchful care of God.

Of the 241 Missionaries distributed in 53 stations at the close of 1839, 3 Brethren and 5 Sisters have departed in the course of the year, and 5 persons have returned to Europe; on the other hand, 8 Brethren and 6 Sisters have been called into the service, so that the present number amounts to 242.

The great and increasing call for faithful and qualified laborers for so wide a field, often impels us to prefer the petition which our Lord Himself has put into our mouths—“*Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers unto His harvest;*” and all our friends will doubtless join us in this prayer. Our church possesses no missionary college, but our schools have produced numbers of approved laborers in this department, and our ecclesiastical regulations continue to afford many facilities for enkindling and nursing a Missionary spirit. The history of our Missions affords numerous instances of men, who, without any particular advantages of education, have proved most valuable Missionaries. And the services of native assistants will, by degrees, we trust, become more extensively available. In those colonies, where public attention has been directed to the Christian education of the rising youth, the time is probably not far distant, when the Mission congregations will be assimilated to those of Christian lands, and be able to supply teachers from their own body.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

1. **NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.**—In a letter received from Westfield, West of Missouri, dated April 2d, Brother Miksch mentions that on the 23d of March, a small house about forty paces from his dwelling, inhabited by a widow and her mother and sister, the last two having moved into it with their little all only a few days before, was burnt to the ground, together with all the effects of the occupants. Our Missionaries, and the Indians living near, were glad and thankful that notwithstanding a high wind, the fire did not spread further. The necessary kitchen utensils and clothing were provided for the sufferers by the Indian members. There was still a sufficient supply of corn for them in the house of the mother. Brother Miksch expresses himself gratified and encouraged by the faithful and devout attendance of our Indians at church, as also by the regularity and cheerfulness of the children in their attendance upon the school. But this letter also contains intelligence which has caused us no small anxiety. Having mentioned that a number of the members are, to a certain degree, living proofs to their heathen neighbors of the power of the divine grace, in making of depraved natural men virtuous, upright, and yet humble believers, Brother Miksch adds: “Of such we ought at the present time to have many, as the Heathen rage, and Satan in collecting his last forces in order once more to give the finishing blow to the kingdom of Christ in this nation, as he thought he had done at the White river;” and proceeds to give the following account:—“Some time ago four armed heathen Indians came to the dwelling of the once celebrated orator and present member of the Council, Nanundæcamen, who has for the last six years been a Christian among the Methodists, and summoned him to accompany them immediately to a Council-house. There they placed him in their midst. Thereupon Olochwoatamen, who had been baptized at Goshen, when 19 years of age, by the name of Gideon, but had soon after relapsed into heathenism, and is now the Chief of the Munseys, drew a tomahawk from under his seat, and laid it between them, with these words: ‘We had buried this at the White river, but now we will use it again! You are the man that causes the death of so many persons,’ &c. He was followed by two other speakers, whose aim was to excite some one to violence. But as this did not succeed, the fourth spoke in rather milder terms, and changed the threats of immediate death into an admonition to desist from killing people. But as an aged woman died soon after, there is no small excitement in our neighborhood, and good Nanundæcamen spends many a night in the woods, and has at times slept with our people. The ill-disposed part of our people have got the names of four of our members, three Brethren and one Sister on the list, as persons, who by secret arts, caused the death of others, and have declared that the heathen Indians were determined to make way with them. The heathens, however, say that it is not true.” Brother Miksch and the Munsey Chief having made allusion to occurrences at the

White river, the following particulars are offered from the earlier history of the Indian Missions, by way of explanation. In the year 1801, an Indian Mission was begun at the White river, a branch of the Wabash, in the then Territory of Indiana. This Mission Station was situated in the midst of 9 populous Indian Towns, and was served by Brother and Sister Kluge, and the single Brother Abm. Lućkenbach. The object aimed at, to proclaim to the heathen Indians of the Delaware nation living in that vicinity, the message of salvation, and thus to gather a congregation of believers from among them, failing on account of their aversion to the Gospel, the Missionaries gradually lost courage to remain longer there. Added to this, was the circumstance, that in the first quarter of 1806, certain persons arose among them who assumed the office of teachers, boasting of visions and divine revelations, and pretending to know who they were that by poison or sorcery, secretly put others to death. Among these pretended teachers and soothsayers, a Schawano Indian especially distinguished himself. Upon his assertions, two aged chiefs and several aged Indians, some of them females, were arrested, and after a sort of trial, were barbarously tomahawked and burnt. This fate also befel an Indian Brother named Joshua, who upon the testimony of one of the executed chiefs, that the poison he used was secreted in his house, was carried away from the Mission by seven armed Indians, and although the aged chief recanted his assertion, he was upon the accusation of the above-named Schawano Indian, that he had an evil Spirit, by means of which he killed Indians, condemned to death, and having received two blows with a tomahawk in the head, burned in a large fire. These terrific scenes occasioned the abandonment of the Mission at the White river, and the recall of the Missionaries. The facts just recounted, will fully explain the apprehension entertained, that after such occurrences as Brother Miksch relates, outrages similar to those perpetrated at the White river may ensue, if a murderous spirit should now obtain the ascendancy among the heathen Indians in Missouri, as it did formerly in Indiana. So much the more do we wish, that the government agent residing in those parts, who has already sent an invitation to the chiefs to attend a council, in order to prohibit such acts of murder, may succeed in counteracting effectually every such attempt. But above all things, we would request our dear Brethren and Sisters, in all our churches, to make this matter the subject of their faithful intercessions before the Lord, to pray that He would take our dear Mission in Westfield into His Almighty protection, and thwart and frustrate the power and the artifice of the enemy, who is a murderer from the beginning, among the savages who are still groping in the blindness of heathenism. Our Missionaries in Westfield, were all in the enjoyment of good health. Brother Miksch had recovered from an attack of rheumatism.

2. SOUTH AFRICA.—The Brethren Nauhaus and Adolphus Kuster, in a letter dated October of last year, give the following information relative to the new missionary station, Clarkson, in South-

Africa. The new building which is designed to serve the double purpose of a church and school-house, and of which the cornerstone was laid on the 12th of May, was inclosed as early as September, as more workmen than had been anticipated were obtained. The press of work in the gardens and at the houses of the individual inhabitants, will render the progress of the inside work but slow. The little flock of Hottentots and free-negroes was proceeding in a quiet and happy course, undisturbed, and was increasing in numbers as well as in knowledge and grace. Among the savage Fingoes, the Gospel also exhibits its power, it is true, but through many internal conflicts. Yet there is a great blessing even in this; the believers are thereby tried and approved. Others are brought to reflection, and those who still love darkness better than light, are alarmed, and we hope the time will come, when many of them will be ashamed of their folly. The last speaking was quite gratifying, and exhibited plain proofs of the Spirit of God upon their hearts, so that on the 1st of October, we had the happiness to see 38 persons promoted in church privileges; five of whom received Holy Baptism. In pursuance of the deliberations of the U. E. C. about filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Br. Hallbeck, Br. Christian Lewis Teutsch was confirmed in the office of Chairman of the Provincial Conference for South-Africa, temporarily committed to him. Brother Charles Rudolph Koelbing, teacher at Niesky, has been called to the service of the Mission in South-Africa, and with the special commission to superintend the schools.

3. SOUTH-AMERICA.—From Surinam, the following intelligence has been received: The free-negroes having hastened the completion of the dwelling for the Missionaries to be sent to them, they arrived, singing hymns of joy in prospect of the accomplishment of their long-cherished wish, on the 17th of Dec., with three boats (?) at Worsteling Jacobs, in order to convey Brother and Sister Rasmus Schmidt, who have been appointed to renew this station, to their future place of abode. On the 20th of December they set out on their journey to Gingee, on the Upper Surinam, where they hoped to arrive on Christmas. This place is situated only a mile or two above the former Missionary Station New-Bambay, and the renewed station will bear the name of Bambay. They find there a little flock of baptized persons, more than 20 souls, among whom there are still a few communicants. May the Saviour preserve them in this climate which formerly proved so unhealthy, from sickness, and prosper their work. Of the new station Salem, on the district of Upper Nickerie, Brother Jacob writes under date of October 22d, as follows: On the 12th of May we moved into our new dwelling, with the prayer, that the Lord would guide us by His Spirit, that we may be enabled to prosecute the work begun in obedience to His will in the right way. On the second evening we already had the happiness to see about 20 persons come with the request to be instructed, and these visits became more numerous almost every evening, so that at last every spot in our little room, even that under the table, was occupied. On the 17th of May I began my visits on

the plantations. Hitherto on 17 of them, 281 persons have been entered for instruction in the truths of the Gospel. Although the majority of them as yet understand but little of it, it is a great encouragement, to see them coming in crowds to the evening meetings and listening with intense attention; and in the case of a number of them, we discover the beginnings of the work of the Spirit of God. On account of a sore foot, I was obliged to discontinue my visits for a time, but was enabled by the end of June, to open a school at my house with 20 or 30 children, who come regularly every morning. I have also made a beginning with a Sunday-school. Nine persons have become candidates for baptism. The single Sister Christiana Wilhelmina Enk, in Herrnhut, has received a call to the service of the Mission in Surinam.

[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

VIII. LIST of the Missionary Stations of the United Brethren;

Of the MISSIONARIES employed in them; and the Number of CONVERTS belonging to each, towards the close of the Year 1840.

N. B.—In this catalogue, the figures within parentheses refer to the year, in which the mission or station was established; *m.* denotes that the missionaries are married; *w.* widowers; *s.* single or unmarried; *cong.* the congregation, including baptized children and catechumens. The numbers are derived from the latest returns to which the compiler has had access. The names of stations and of missionaries are given from an official statement published by the Missionary Board, and refer to the close of the year 1840.

GREENLAND.—1733.

NEW-HERRNHUT, (1733).—*m.* Brethren Ulbricht, Mehlhose; *s.* Brn. Richter, Hasting, *cong.* 388.—LICHTENFELS, (1758).—*m.* Brn. Tietzen, Casp. Kögel; *s.* Br. Chr. Lund, *cong.* 363.—LICHTENAU, (1774).—*m.* Brn. Ihrer, John Kögel; *s.* Br. Asboe, *cong.* 671.—FREDERICKSTHAL, (1824).—*m.* Brn. V. Müller, Baus; *s.* Br. Uellner, *cong.* 379; *s.* Brn. Herbrich and J. Paulsen Lund, on a visit to Europe.—Total, 4 settlements, 23 Missionaries, 1801 Greenland converts, including 780 communicants.

LABRADOR.—1770.

NAIN, (1770).—*m.* Brn. Lundberg, C. Fritsche, Albrecht; *s.* Br. Seldenschlo, *cong.* 298.—OKKAK, (1776).—*m.* Brn. Knaus, Hertzberg; *s.* Br. Erdman, *cong.* 352.—HOPEDALE, (1782).—*m.* Brn. Stock, Glitsch; *w.* Br. Beck; *s.* Br. Barsoe, *cong.* 205.—HEBRON, (1830).—*m.* Brn. Morhardt, Jona. Mentzel, A. Freitag; *s.* Br. Vollprecht, *cong.* 179; Br. F. Kruth on a visit to Europe.—Total, 4 settlements, 26 Missionaries, and 1034 Esquimaux, of whom 376 are communicants.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—1734.

Among the DELAWARES.—NEW-FAIRFIELD in Upper Canada, (1792).—*m.* Brn. Luckenbach, Bachman, *cong.* 124.—WESTFIELD, on the Missouri, (1839).—*m.* Brn. Miksch, Jesse Vogler, *cong.* 153.—Among the CHEROKEES in Arkansas, (1801).—*m.* Brn. Miles Vogler, Rude, *cong.* 99.—Total, 3 stations, 11 Missionaries, and 376 Indian converts, of whom about 70 are communicants.

WEST INDIES.

DANISH ISLANDS.—1732.

In St. Thomas. NEW-HERRNHUT, (1732).—*m.* Brn. Wied, Köster, Hohe, *cong.* 1032.—NIESKY, (1753).—*m.* Brn. Sieg. Freitag, Blitt, *cong.* 1170.—In St. Croix. FRIEDENSTHAL, (1751).—*m.* Brn. Sybrecht, J. Römer, Gottl. Müller, Ern. Mentzel; *s.* Br. Krämer, *cong.* 2164.—FRIEDENSBURG, (1771).—*m.* Brn. Popp, Kleiner, *cong.* 2103.—FRIEDENSFELD, (1805).—*m.* Brn. Staude, Wedeman, *cong.* 2365.—In St. Jan. BETHANY, (1754).—*m.* Brn. Hen. Meyer, Ziock, *cong.* 660.—EMMAUS, (1782).—*m.* Brn. Schmitz, H. Haastrup Wolter, Gruhl, *cong.* 1105. On the passage thither; *m.* Br. Häuser and *s.* Br. Linke.—

Total, 7 stations, 40 Missionaries, and 10,599 negro converts, of whom about 4000 are communicants.

JAMAICA.—1754.

NEW-EDEN, (1816).—Vacant, *cong.* 705.—IRWIN-HILL, (1815).—*m.* Br. Buchner, *cong.* 761.—FAIRFIELD, (1823).—*m.* Brn. Zorn, Straubel; *w.* Sister Kochte, *cong.* 2496.—NEW-CARMEL, (1827).—*m.* Br. Elliott, *cong.* 1944.—NEW BEAUFORT, (1834).—*m.* Br. Pfeiffer, *cong.* 688.—NEW-BETHLEHEM, (1833).—*m.* Br. Renkewitz, *cong.* 536.—NEW-FULNECK, (1830).—*m.* Br. Davies, *cong.* 1405.—BETHANY, (1735).—*m.* Br. Robbins, *cong.* 1782.—NEW-HOPE, (1838).—*m.* Br. Coleman, *cong.* 699.—NAZARETH, (1839).—*m.* Br. J. Heath, *cong.* 716.—LITITZ, (1840).—*m.* Br. Prince, *cong.* 570. Assistant in the Mission and Schools.—Br. Blandford. Br. and Sr. Scholefield, and Br. W. Vines, on a visit to England.—Total, 11 stations, 27 Missionaries, and 11,702 negroes, of whom about 2600 are communicants.

ANTIGUA.—1756.

ST. JOHN'S, (1761).—*m.* Brn. Harvey, Thraen, Baum; *w.* Br. Hartwig, *cong.* 5224.—GRACEHILL, (1773).—*m.* Br. Zetsche; *w.* Br. Gardin, *cong.* 2162.—GRACEBAY, (1797).—*m.* Br. Hauck, *cong.* 971.—NEWFIELD, (1817).—*m.* Br. Coates, *cong.* 981.—CEDAR-HALL, (1822).—*m.* Brn. Miller, Rauch, *cong.* 1897.—LEBANON, (1838).—*m.* Br. Westerby, *cong.* 737. Br. Jas. Heath assistant in the Mission and Schools.—Total, 6 stations, 21 Missionaries, and 11,972 negroes, of whom 4893 are communicants.

ST. KITT'S.—1775.

BASSETTERE, (1777).—*m.* Brn. Ricksecker, Oerter, *cong.* 2475.—BETHESDA, (1819).—*m.* Brn. Müntzer, Lichtenthaler, *cong.* 1845.—BETHEL, (1832).—*m.* Br. Theod. Roemer, *cong.* 442. Br. Benj. Ricksecker, assistant in the Mission and schools.—Total, 3 settlements, 11 Missionaries, and 4762 negroes, of whom 1267 are communicants.

BARBADOES.—1765.

SHARON, (1767).—*m.* Brn. Klose, Kiergaard, *cong.* 2959.—MOUNT-TABOR, (1825).—*m.* Br. Zippel, *cong.* 436.—BRIDGETOWN, (1836).—*m.* Br. Ellis; *s.* Br. Humberstone, *cong.* 362. Br. and Sr. Kieldson, lately appointed.—Total, 3 stations, 10 Missionaries, 3757 negroes, of whom 1049 are communicants.

TOBAGO.—1790, (renewed 1827.)

MONTGOMERY, (1827).—*m.* Brn. Morrish, Titterington; *s.* Br. W. Heath, assistant in Mission and schools, *cong.* 400.—1 station, 5 Missionaries, 400 negroes, of whom 70 are communicants.

SURINAM.—1735.

PARAMARIBO, (1767).—*m.* Brn. Treu, Wünsche, Sand; *w.* Br. Thäslar, *s.* Brn. Stanke, Jansa; *w.* Sr. Voigt, *cong.* 3480.—CHARLOTTENBURG, (1830).—*m.* Brn. M. Paulsen Lund, Hartman.—WORSTELING JACOBS, (1837).—*m.* Brn. Bleichen, Rasmus Schmidt.—SALEM on the Nickery, (1840).—*m.* Br. Jacobs. Br. and Sr. Rätthling on their voyage thither; Br. and Sr. Döhrman on their return.—Total, 4 stations, 24 Missionaries, 6671 negroes, of whom 1400 are communicants.

SOUTH AFRICA.—1736 (renewed 1792.)

GENADENDAL, (1792).—*m.* Brn. Hallbeck, Sonderman, Brauer, Schopman, De Fries, Gysin, *cong.* 2013. Sr. Gust. Hallbeck, assistant.—GROENEKLOOF, (1808).—*m.* Brn. Teutsch, Lehman, Frauke, Christensen, *cong.* 1100.—HEMEL-EN-AARDE, (1823).—*m.* Br. Fritsch, *cong.* 62.—ENON, (1818).—*m.* Brn. Lemmert, Hoffman; *w.* Sr. Halter, *cong.* 351.—ELIM, (1824).—*m.* Brn. Genth, Luttring, Herm. Meyer, *cong.* 563.—SHILOH, (1828).—*m.* Brn. Bonatz, Stoltz; *s.* Br. Theod. Küster, *cong.* 534.—CLARKSON, (1839).—*m.* Brn. Nauhaus, A. Küster, *cong.* 116. Br. and Sr. Kschischang on their passage.—Total, 7 stations, 45 Missionaries, 4739 converts of the Hottentot, Caffre, Tambookie, and Fingoe tribes, of whom about 1300 are communicants.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—53 stations, 243 Missionaries, (including 5 assistants in the schools.) and 57,813 converts, among whom about 17,000 are communicants; of these 2835 are Greenlanders and Esquimaux, 376 Indians, 49,863 negroes and persons of colour, and 4739 Hottentots, and other natives of South Africa.

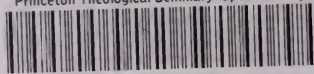
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